

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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On the 20th Day of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Ninth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MIDST the universal taste which at present seems to prevail in this country for German literature, I am astonished that we are in possession of scarcely an individual version of any German poet of classical and approved ability in his own country. Of works of questionable merit and ephemeral duration—of gew-gaw dramas, incoherent romances, and most terrible ballads—we have been burdened with translations; enough to surfeit us almost for ever; but, excepting Mr. Sotheby's admirable version of the *Oberon* of Wieland, I am unacquainted with any transposition of sufferable merit into our own language, of a single German writer of classical eminence on the Continent. Goëthe, who has perhaps little reason to complain of the translation of his *Iphigenia*, has much right to be dissatisfied with that of his "*Sorrows of Werter*." The Idylls of Gœtner have been transfused with a tolerable portion of success: but he has been so miserably rendered in the only English version extant of his *Death of Abel*, that it is difficult for a German to persuade any one of our own countrymen that this beautiful and simple poem is possessed of any merit whatsoever. Indeed Gœtner and Klopstock have equally a right to complain of the injustice they have suffered from the crude and inadequate attempt of the late Mrs. Collyer, who has given the same character of style to poems of a style intrinsically different in themselves, and this a style equally contrary to that of each of them. It is probable, however, that, neither herself nor her husband, who completed her labours after her decease, was acquainted with the language in which these excellent poems were originally composed, and that they only acquired their knowledge of them from a bombast and inflated French version.

But Klopstock has even more reason to complain than his friend Gœtner. Gœtner

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 61.

wrote in prose; and beautiful as his prose is, and much as it is marred in the English transposition, it certainly cannot pretend to all the beauties, nor has it, therefore, met with all the misfortunes, of the highly-finished and elegantly varied metrical composition of the former poet. With respect to the *Messias*, indeed, in this only English version of it which is at present in our possession, a person who has perused it in the German must not only be perpetually disgusted with the absurd and stilted language which it exhibits, and its natural frigidity from a prose transposition, but he must find that the most unwarrantable liberties are incessantly taken in altering the names of the personages introduced, and in suppressing whole pages of super-eminent merit. The task of the translator, in this latter respect, seems, indeed, to have been peculiarly unfortunate; for wherever the German bard appears to have laboured most, and to have been more than ordinarily successful in the novelty of his metaphors, or the boldness and felicity of his language, the translator has uniformly, as through design, either totally omitted the passage, or exhibited the dead body alone, without the animating spirit.

And yet even this solitary version of the *Messias* does not extend to the whole compass of the poem. When it was first brought forward, Klopstock had composed but the first ten books alone, and of course no more could be moulded into an English dress. But I am truly surprised, that the booksellers who published a new edition of this version only last year, and added a translation of five additional books, did not complete the poem, which at that time had been long finished in the original, and which comprised no less than twenty books; of which the five last are perhaps the most energetic, sublime, and meritorious of the whole:—so that this admirable poem, by far the first in the German language, and probably superior to every modern epic, save that of our own immortal

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tal MILTON, is not merely rendered into English in one individual and most wretched prose version alone, but even this, a version that comprises but three parts out of the four, and totally omits the sublime and transcendent peripetia of our Saviour's ascension into heaven.

Sir Herbert Croft, who appears to have the honour of an intimate acquaintance with the venerable Klopstock, informed the public about three years ago, that he was engaged in a metrical version of the Messiah, and that under the immediate eye of the author himself. But the hexameter metre he has chosen, although advantageously employed in the original, is not, I think, likely to meet with many patrons among English readers; nor is there any necessity, of which I am aware, for deviating from the common heroic measure which has been almost uniformly appropriated to epic poetry in this country since the epoch of Milton. Nothing, however, having been circulated through the republic of letters concerning the progress of this version of Sir Herbert's since the above period, I am afraid he has altogether relinquished his design, and that the Homer of Germany is yet doomed to remain without the honour, to which he is so justly entitled, of an adequate and complete English dress.

In the perusal of this excellent epic poem, I have myself occasionally translated passages, as I proceeded, for my own private amusement; incited either by their own inherent beauty, or for a comparison with passages in the *Paradise Lost*, to which they bore a manifest allusion. I will close this letter with a selection of two of these; not with a view of inducing your readers to suppose that I have any intention myself of offering a version of the Messiah at any period, but rather of stimulating others who may have more leisure and ampler powers to engage in the undertaking: an undertaking which, were I able to achieve it to my own satisfaction, I am completely prevented from attempting by literary labours of another description, that will, for a long time, absorb the whole of my leisure hours.

The following passage comprises the exordium of the third book; and I select it for a comparison with the exordium of the third book of the *PARADISE LOST*, containing the English bard's celebrated invocation to Light. Both poets have antecedently visited the region of apostate spirits; delineated their situation, described their chiefs, and pointed out their object, and both are congratulating themselves upon their escape from those "*doleful shades*,"

and their safe arrival within the boundaries of the *visible diurnal sphere*. If Milton be superior to Klopstock, in dignity and strength of nerve, and in the happy application of his own peculiar misfortune of blindness; there is, nevertheless, a soothing melancholy, a plaintive tenderness in the latter, which is uniformly characteristic of his poetry, and which, in the original at least, can never fail of arresting the attention and strongly interesting the heart.

Sey mir gegrüßt! ich sehe dich wieder! die du mich gebahrest,

Erde! mein mütterlich land: die du mich in kühlendem schoosse

Einft bey den schlafenden, &c.

Once more I hail thee, once behold thee more.

Earth! soil maternal: thee, whose womb, of yore,

Bore me; and soon beneath whose gelid breast

These limbs shall sink in soft and sacred rest.

Yet may I first complete this work begun,

And sing the covenant of th' ETERNAL SON!

O, then, these lips his heavenly love that told,

These eyes that oft in streams of rapture roll'd,

Shall close in darkness!—o'er my mouldering clay

A few fond friends their duteous rites shall pay;

And with the palm, the laurel's deathless leaf,

Deck my light turf, and prove their pious grief!—

There shall I sleep—till o'er this mortal dust Springs, long announc'd, the morning of the just;

Then, fresh embodied in a purer mould,

Triumphant rise, and brighter scenes behold.

Thou! Muse of SION! who with potent spell

Thro' hell hast led me, and return'd from hell,

Still shuddering at the voyage—thou, whose eyes

Oft pierce the thoughts in God himself that rise,

And, thro' the frown that veils his awful face,

Read the fair lines of love and heavenly grace,—

Shine on this soul, that trembles at the sight

Of her own toils, with pure, celestial light!

Raise her low powers, that yet with loftier wing

The best of men, the SAVIOUR GOD, she sing.

The passage that follows is of a complexion totally different, and may evince the powers of the poet to embellish his historical narration by the judicious introduction of appropriate similes. Satan, who had ascended from hell to achieve, if possible, the destruction of the Messiah, secretes himself in a cave near the Mount of Olives: from the conversation of the guardian angels of the apostles with the seraph Seliar, wantonly denominated Zemira in the English version

version, he learns the character of Judas Ischariot, and immediately determines upon his seduction. The apostate disciple is at this time asleep in the vicinity, and Satan approaches him with the treacherous and malicious vision that stamps his final perdition.

Also naht sich die pest in mitternächtlicher stunde

Schlummernden städten. Es liegt auf ihren verbreiteten flügeln

An den mauren der Tod, und haucht verderbende dünste, &c.

So towards the wearied city, as it sleeps, In dead of night the pest malignant creeps.

Death marks the vapour with triumphant wings,

And o'er its walls the floating mischief flings.

Heedless the crowd still slumbers: still the sage

O'er the pale lamp pursues his favourite page;

And converse, still, and themes of import high,

Friendship, the soul, and worlds man yet must try,

Chear'd with the temperate glass that flows between,

Detain the circle o'er th' umbrageous green.

Ah! short-liv'd joys! already, with the day,

Springs the dread reign of death and dire dismay,

Of sighs, and sufferings. Wild, with wringing hands,

The bride, now widowed, o'er the bridegroom stands:

Robb'd of her babes, the childless mother's moan

Curse alike their birth-day, and her own:

And the dull sexton, faint, with swimming brain,

Drops down the grave where others should have lain.

High from the storm th' avengeful angel, now, Descends abrupt with deep revolving brow:

Broad round he looks, and nought, where'er he turns,

But silence, death, and deserts drear discerns;

Pensive he pauses, mid the tombs that rise,

And o'er the wreck, the righteous judgment sighs.

Every one acquainted with LUCRETIVUS will instantaneously mark the resemblance between the commencement of this fearful delineation and the verses of the Roman bard that immediately precede his inimitable picture of the Plague of Athens: *De Rer. Nat. vi. 1117.*

Ubi se cælum, quod nobis forte venenum,

Conmovet, atque aër inimicus serpere cœpit;
Ut nebula ac nubes paulatim repit, &c.

But this is but a single imitation out of multitudes that are perpetually recurring in the same poem.

It is by no means improbable, that the original of the sixteenth line of this latter passage has an allusion to the Iliad of Homer, Γ. 40; at least a similar idea occurs in this part of the speech of Hector to his brother Paris.

Αἰδ' ὄφελος τ' ἀγῶνος τ' ἐμμεναι, ἀγάμος
τ' ἀπολεσθαι.

In the elegant but diffuse version of Mr. Pope.

Oh hadst thou died when first thou saw'st the light,

Or died at least before thy nuptial rite.

It would be unfair, however, to suppose that every parallelism of this kind must necessarily be a copy from the writer who first exhibits the idea upon paper.

Guildford street, JOHN MASON GOOD.
July 10, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your useful Magazine, to recommend a new society, which has been lately formed under the name of the Farming Society. Having regularly attended the meetings which have been held in London, I beg leave to state the principal objects with a view to which the society has been instituted.

The main object is to investigate, by experiments, the most approved principles, and the most successful practice of agriculture, and to disseminate the knowledge thus acquired as wide as possible. At any time, I conceive, such a design should be esteemed as praiseworthy; but surely the *present crisis*, so peculiarly awful, when our poor are crying for bread, and famine stares us in the face, loudly calls on the public to support so patriotic a plan.

The planting of waste grounds has also been proposed, when the capital of the society will admit of more extensive engagements.

The shares are fixed at 50l. each; and in order to render these transferable, application has been made to his Majesty for a charter, which is already in forwardness. The capital now consists of 30,000l. and the number of subscribers about 270, of which about 40 are members of the two houses of Parliament. Among the subscribers are many who have paid considerable attention to practical agriculture, and it is generally considered as necessary to the success of the institution, that gentlemen of this description should take the lead in the arrangement and management of its affairs. For my own part, I con-

sider this society, in regard to the Board of Agriculture, in the same light as I would view the House of Commons in respect to the House of Lords. And as the Commons exceed the Lords in zeal, energy, and patriotic exertions, so I flatter myself will this institution, in diligence and activity, rival that illustrious board.

It is thought desirable to purchase rather than to rent; and when the business of the charter shall be completed, it is proposed to look out for a farm within 20 miles of London, but from 7 to 12 miles would be preferred. The quantity of land from two to three hundred acres.

Having for some years past been largely engaged in practical agriculture, and having 300 acres in my own occupation, I cannot say that I am a disinterested advocate for this institution. It certainly will be of considerable advantage to gentlemen engaged in farming in the neighbourhood of London, to have an opportunity of visiting a farm of this description, and to watch the progress and result of the different experiments which may be attempted. Experiments merely *negative* are of considerable importance. Few are fond of proclaiming to the world their ill success, while the praises of every luxuriant crop or successful practice are loudly trumpeted abroad. Hence have arisen mistaken ideas of the profits of agriculture.

The society has been represented as a trading company, whose calculations are erroneous, and whose profits will be precarious. This representation is not just. The advancement of agricultural science is the main object for which we associate, and not the increase of our property, though no doubt proper care will be taken that subscribers eventually shall not sustain any loss.

The society is at present in its infancy: it is impossible, therefore, to determine how far its future views may be enlarged, and whether or not they may extend to the publication of papers like the Society of Arts.

When in the time of the civil wars Mr. Boyle and Sir Hans Sloane, and other eminent men, met together for philosophical conversation; it is to be supposed these penetrating geniuses did not foresee that they were founding a society, the existence of which would be coeval with that of science itself in this country; and why should we augur less favourably of an institution which has for its object the advancement of *British Agriculture*. On this subject, Sir, it is unnecessary to enlarge. When once the society is known, I am

persuaded it will make its way by its own merits.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
A. WILKINSON, M. D.

White Webb Farm,
Enfield Chase, June 18.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

It appears from the following passage, from the Commentaries of Proclus on the Republic of Plato, that the ancients had a musical instrument which they called PANARMONION—των οργάνων ατιμαζων τα καλουμενα παναρμονια, και τους τριγωνους, και αυτον τον αυλον εοικота τοις παναρμονιαις δια το πληθος των τρυπηματων, ος το ονομα γεγονεν εκ του πανοιους αρμονιας ειναι δυναλον επιδεικνυσθαι δι αυτων. p. 366. i. e. "Plato, despising the instruments called PANARMONIA, the trigons, and the pipe, resembling the PANARMONIA through the multitude of the apertures; which instruments (i. e. the panarmonia) were so called, because it is possible through them to exhibit *all various harmonies*." Proclus here alludes to a passage in the third book of Plato's Republic, in which that philosopher says, Ουκ αρα πολυχωδιας γε, ουδε παναρμονιου ημιν δεηται εν ταις ωδαις τε και μελεσιν. (p. 196 of Massey's edition); i. e. We shall not, therefore, require instruments of many chords, nor the PANARMONION in odes and melodies." The Latin translator appears, by his translation of this passage, to have been entirely ignorant that the ancients had any such instrument. "Num igitur opus erit nobis in cantibus et melodiis harmonia quæ multis constat chordis omnibusque concentibus?"

I do not recollect any other author by whom this instrument is mentioned; nor am I able to form any conception of the construction of this PANARMONION; I shall therefore be much obliged to any of your musical correspondents, who may be able to elucidate the nature of this instrument, for their communications on the subject.

I only add, that this instrument is also mentioned by Proclus, in his MS. Commentary on the first Alcibiades of Plato, in which we likewise meet with very remarkable information respecting the Athenian pipe. 'Αι ορθαι πολιταιαι την αυλητικην απεγραψαν. Ουκουν ουδε ο Πλατων αυτην παραδεχεται. το δε αιτιον, η ποικιλια του δε του οργανου του αυλου λεγω, ο και την τεχνην την χρωμενην αυτω απεφηνε φευκλον. και γαρ τα παναρμονια, και η πολυχωδια, μιμητα των αυλων ειν. εκασον γαρ τρυπημα των αυλων τριψογγους, ως φασι, του ελαχιστου αφισιν. ει δε και τα παρατρυπηματα

πνεύματα τῶν αὐλῶν ἀνοίχθῃ, πλείους. i. e.
 “Well-instituted polities reject the melody of the pipe; and on this account Plato does not admit it in his Republic. But the reason of this is the variety of this instrument, the pipe, which evinces that the art employing it ought to be avoided. For those musical instruments, the *panarmonia*, and the polychord, are imitations of pipes; for every hole of the pipe emits (as *they say*), three sounds at least; but if the cavity above the holes should be opened, each hole would emit more than three sounds.”

In this extraordinary passage, it is worth observing, that the art of constructing these pipes appears to have been entirely lost at the time in which Proclus lived, or the 5th century, as may be inferred from his using the expression, *Φασι, they say*.

Perhaps this *panarmonion* was similar to the modern organ.

I remain, Sir,
 Manor Place,
 Walworth.

Your's, &c.
 THO. TAYLOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

“Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons, that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand.” (Jonah iv. 11). If by these 120,000 persons are to be understood the children, who had not yet learned to distinguish between right and left, as Michaelis supposes, this passage ascribes to Nineveh a populousness superior to that of London.

THE authors of the Universal History have placed the destruction of Nineveh (bef. Chr. 601) earlier than that of Jerusalem (bef. Chr. 588) by thirteen years; and earlier than the accession of Darius (bef. Chr. 520) by eighty-one years. Both positions may be questioned.

The sovereignty of the Medes was bequeathed by Dejoces, their first king, and the founder of Ecbatana (Herodot. Clio. 98), to his son Phraortes, who subdued the Persians, and attacked the Assyrians (Clio. 102); but who perished the twenty-second year of his reign, in an unsuccessful attempt on Nineveh. Of this attack Jonah (iii. 4) seems to have foretold the issue erroneously.

Cyaxares succeeded to the throne and to the ambition of Phraortes, his father. He resumed the siege of Nineveh (Clio. 103), but was diverted from his enterprise by a numerous irruption of Scythians, who defeated him in battle (Clio. 105), overran Media, and approached Egypt, which was then governed by Psammitichus; or So. This prince, in conjunction with the trading towns of Phœnicia, and the people of Israel (Ezekiel

xxxviii. 13) defeated the Scythians totally at Hamonah (xxxix. 16), and drove them back. The retreating remnant of these Gothic savages having been massacred by the nations whom they had plundered, the Medes recovered their established ascendancy. Cyaxares now made a third attempt on Nineveh, and, according to Herodotus (Clio. 106), took the city.

It is strange that no hint of such a capture should occur in the diffuse accounts of the reign of Hezekiah given in 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles, and in Isaiah (xxxvi. to xxxix). It appears, however, that Shalmaneser, who came against Samaria, and against Betharbel (Hosea x. 14), resided at Nineveh (Tobit i. 3), and sent his captives to the cities of the Medes (2 Kings xvii. 6), which implies a dependence on the court of Ecbatana, dating, no doubt, from the conquest of Cyaxares. Shalmaneser was no new and strange prince, for he employs the same general Tartan (2 Kings xviii. 17) as his predecessor Sargon (Isaiah xx. 1); still he may have been rendered tributary by Cyaxares; for it was usual with eastern conquerors not to supersede the established royal families on the reduction of their provinces: thus Manasseh and Zedekiah, both of the royal line, were allowed to govern Palestine after its conquest by the Babylonians, as was Jehoiakim after its conquest by the Egyptians.

Cyaxares reigned forty years; he was followed by Astyages, who reigned thirty-five years; and Astyages by Cyrus, who reigned forty-three years. A part, however, of the reign of Astyages may be included in that of Cyrus.

To Shalmaneser succeeded his son Sennacherib (Tobit i. 15), who vainly threatened Hezekiah, or Sethos (Euterpe 141), and who was assassinated in the temple of Nisroch, by the conspiracy of two of his sons (2 Kings xix. 37). To Sennacherib succeeded Esarhaddon, who had Achiacharus, the cousin of Tobit (i. 21), and the patron of Haman (Tobit xiv. 10) for minister.

Under Esarhaddon happened the destruction of Nineveh, which was taken (Tobit xiv. 15) by Nabuchodonosor and Assuerus.

The seizure of Nineveh by Cyaxares, as it did not even unsettle the succession to the crown, cannot have been attended with very great mischief and desolation; it must be the later capture under Esarhaddon, which is described in such strong terms by Nahum. He paints the city as empty and waste (ii. 10), as having come

to an utter end by an overrunning flood (i. 8), as turned into a pool of water (ii. 8). The palace is dissolved (ii. 6); the temples are plundered (i. 14); fire has devoured them like stubble (i. 10); the queen is led captive (ii. 7); the people are scattered upon the mountains (iii. 18); the nobles lie stretched in the dust. In the streets there is no end of corpses (iii. 3); the lion's whelp seeks his prey there, and meets none to make him afraid (ii. 11). When did this most ruinous siege occur?

Tobit being but young, was carried from Samaria by Shalmaneser (Tobit i. 1-9), with other captives, to Nineveh; and "when he was come to the age of a man," married Anna, by whom he had Tobias. Suppose this son already born when his father had attained the age of twenty-three: then, as Tobias lived (xiv. 14) to the age of 127, and before his death rejoiced over the fall of Nineveh, it follows, that within and about 150 years after the taking of Samaria happened the destruction of Nineveh. This brings down the event to a time posterior to the second taking of Jerusalem; and the later in life Tobit is supposed to marry, and to have a son, the longer after the destruction of Jerusalem will this mode of reckoning chronicle that of Nineveh. Nahum accordingly places it after the extinction of both (ii. 2) the Jewish kingdoms: Zephaniah confirms the same order of event: he alludes (ii. 13) to the desolation of Nineveh as imminent, while he presupposes (ii. 7) that of Judæa to have already occurred. In the poems called after Micah (for to him only the two first chapters can reasonably be attributed), the laying waste of the land of Nimrod is again represented as only impending (v. 6), when Zerubbabel of Bethlehem Ephraim, a branch of the stem of Jesse, was already returned to Jerusalem, to re-collect its scattered inhabitants. This return took place in the reign of Cyrus, not very long, it should seem (compare Ezra iii. 8, and iv. 6), before that of Ahasuerus or Darius began, who no doubt dated his accession from the decease of Cyrus, without any attention to the intervening short-lived or local claims of Merodach and Balthasar. Now, as the general current of allusion in the poems called Micah's (iii. to vii) coincides so minutely with that of Zechariah, it is probably fair to date them both about the second year of Ahasuerus. So that all the notices of the Jewish writers concur in placing the subversion of Nineveh after the second siege of Jerusalem, and early in the reign of Darius. No

motive for the siege is so probable, as that Esarhaddon, and the people of Nineveh, in concert with those of Babylon, had declared for Balthasar, or for independence; and not for the king of the seven conspirators.

Diodorus Siculus is more vague in his chronology: after ascribing to Esarhaddon very libertine manners, but much personal prowess; he thus details the overthrow of the kingdom of Assyria.

Arbaces, a Mede of talent and distinction, the commander of the troops annually sent from his country to Nineveh, was instigated by Belesis of Babylon, a chief-priest of the Chaldees, to get under the Assyrian ascendancy at Nineveh. Arbaces, with great skill, attached to himself the leading men of the country, by affability and feasts. By bribes, he obtained from the eunuchs of the palace such details of the private life of Esarhaddon as were most fitted on promulgation to lower his reputation and authority. Among the troops, Arbaces secured the Medes and Persians; Belesis, the Babylonians and Arabs, one of whose princes was devoted to him. The soldiers, at the expiration of their yearly engagement, were replaced by more, who had also been tampered with.

Esarhaddon, when he discovered the apostacy of his troops, engaged others, forced the disaffected to a combat, and drove them into the mountains; proclaiming, at the same time, the conspirators, Arbaces and Belesis as traitors, and offering a reward for their heads. Assassins were not found; but Arbaces received a wound in one of those skirmishes to which his followers were occasionally compelled by the army of Esarhaddon. They grew dispirited, and were only prevented from separating in despair by the promises of reinforcement, which Belesis, after passing a night in observing the stars, had ventured to make. From Bactriana arrived the expected assistance, under colour of bringing aid to Esarhaddon, who had imprudently abandoned himself to triumphal rejoicings, and entrusted to Salomon, his wife's brother, the cares of the camp, and the defence of the city. Him the rebels attacked with success and slew; and were now strong enough to besiege the King of Nineveh in his metropolis. This reverse of fortune was a signal for the desertion of many of his allies and subjects; but the town, fortified by nature and art, and easily provisioned by water, resisted for more than two years the ingress of the besiegers, until an unusual swell of the river, which levelled the ramparts, and flooded
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part of the city, opened an unexpected avenue. The hope of further resistance was now given up by Esharhaddon, who collected in the palace his treasures, and his most faithful adherents, set fire to the pile, and was consumed with them.

Arbaces now assumed the royal dignity, and proceeded to recompence his several adherents: to Belshazzar he allotted the government of Babylon, and granted the ashes of the palace of Esharhaddon, which Belshazzar, by means of the eunuchs, knew to be a mine of wealth. The rest of the plunder was sent to Ecbatana.

The whole account of Diodorus Siculus favours the opinion, that the kingdom of Assyria, although governed by a royal dynasty of its own, was habitually tributary to the empire of Media; since it thence received an annual garrison: a tenure analogous to nabobship, and designated seemingly by the same title; Nebu-Saradan, Nebu Rhadrezzar, Nebu Shashan. His siege is plainly the same commemorated by Nahum: a swell of the Tigris in both cases opens a breach to the assailants; in both, a conflagration wastes what the waters spare: minuter circumstances—the luring of strange troops—the dispersion of the insurgents on the mountains of Ararat—also coincide. His Belshazzar too, is evidently the Belshazzar, or Daniel, of the Jewish writers, who was the arch-priest of the empire, the governor of Babylon, the confidential friend and auxiliary of Darius (Daniel ii. 48, and vi. 2). But to what person has the name Arbaces been assigned? Is it to Darius himself, who under Cyrus, or Cambyfes, may well have commanded the Median garrison stationed at Nineveh? Is it to the Artaphernes of Herodotus, the brother of Darius, who had the satrapy of Sardis, which perhaps extended also to Nineveh? Is it to the Achiacharus of Tobit? a man whose religious sympathies would easily have betrayed him into a conspiracy with Belshazzar, whose local consequence at Nineveh is unquestionable, and whose connection with Haman (Tobit xiv. 10) or Intaphernes (M. M. ix. 315) is a further ground for supposing him in the interest of the seven conspirators. The first is the more probable supposition, as Tobit expressly assigns to Assuerus himself the capture of Nineveh; and there is no direct testimony to the interference of Artaphernes, or Achiacharus: besides, Diodorus allots to *his* Arbaces, on the authority of Ctesias, the empire of Asia, which was in fact acquired by Darius.

The vindictive delight felt by the Jew-

ish writers at the destruction of Nineveh, may best be accounted for by supposing Esharhaddon to have accompanied Cambyfes in the war of Judæa, and to be the Nebu-Zaradan who took Jerusalem. The Jews employed against Nineveh are, no doubt, included by Diodorus under the denomination Arabs: Arosch of Elam was perhaps the prince so wholly devoted to Belshazzar (Daniel ii. 15).

Of the Nabuchodonosor, said by Tobit to have co-operated with Assuerus in the taking of Nineveh, no other authority gives any account: surely it is a false reading, or an error of the Greek translator, and conceals the name of that general of the Bactrians, whose critical arrival prevented the separation of the discouraged friends of Belshazzar and Arbaces. In this case, to re-establish the true reading, the title Nebu should be prefixed to the name of some adherent of Darius; the Carshena suppose of Esther (i. 14), or to the name of some township in Bactriana, the Chilmad suppose of Ezekiel (xxvii. 23). One might surmise that the name Belshazzar originally stood there; but this name was too familiar to be corrupted by Jewish transcribers. One might believe the author of Tobit to have written “*by the Nabuchodonosor Assuerus*,” Nabuchodonosor being a title of the Medic or Persian kings, and ascribed also to this Darius seemingly in the misplaced second chapter of Daniel. The last is the less violent conjecture.

From this overthrow by the Nabuchodonosor Assuerus the old Nineveh did not recover; but a new town, now called Mosul, has arisen near the spot on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The foregoing new application of testimony places this destruction of Nineveh about twenty-seven years after the second siege of Jerusalem, and about three years after the date of the accession of Darius; eighty-four years later than in the Universal History, or 517 years before Christ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH attention has lately been excited in Germany by a printed letter, addressed to Provost Teller, president of the Prussian Consistory, from some Jew fathers of families (*hausväter*) at Berlin.

The writers begin by stating, that their education had in nothing differed from that of their tribe; the Talmud had been their grammar, and mysticism consequently their

their religion. A punctilious observance of the ceremonial law in the paternal household had estranged them to the circle of common life, had attached them, indeed, to their brethren, but had rendered them, in the presence of those whose religions were more distantly akin to their own, shy, confused and uneasy.

They proceed to discuss the probable effects of these circumstances on moral and intellectual culture; to indicate the multitudinous inconveniences of a too nice attention to the ceremonial law; and to observe how very many of the unpopular or unfavourable features of Jewish character are to be ascribed to the hitherto oppressive and unjust behaviour of the people or the sovereign, to social and political intolerance.

They announce sanguine hopes of a rapid and general improvement of the Jews. "In a state like Prussia, all is prepared for it. Many and loud tones harmoniously concur to awake them from their long slumber of the mind. The mild constitution of government, the purified notions of the age, the fashionableness of a lovely humanity, the knowledge scattered by books and schools, alike conspire to invite the excommunicated separatist into a sympathising, hospitable, convivial circle. Noble men generously extend a beckoning hand, and point to further attentions yet more distinguishing, and to an intercourse yet more intimate. Where is the Jew ungrateful to their liberality? Their instructions, we see, are not lost. That which has hitherto been held sacred, is stripped of its husk and shell, and dissected to the very core. Happy the youth, who with the husk and shell throws not away the kernel; and who, in losing the awe with which, during childhood, he was inspired for the whole of his religion, lets go only the conventional and the accidental, but binds closer about him the valuable and the essential!"

The writers then proceed to make a confession of faith, which includes a belief, 1, in the only God; 2, in the immateriality and natural immortality of the soul; 3 and 4, in the perpetual tendency (or rather *intendedness*) of each and all toward (for) progressive improvement, and in a retributive suffering which follows every backsliding; 5, in the eventual felicity of all. We acknowledge, however, say the authors, that these opinions may require further epuration. We are willing to listen to the instructions of

any; and shall be thankful to the sage who teaches us better to interpret the voice of ages and the oracles of reason. They then draw an historical sketch of the fortunes of the Jewish nation, and of the Mosaic institutions; and pass on to a definite survey of their actual civil condition.

At length comes the specific object of the letter, which is to inquire, what form of religious or civil test must they subscribe, in order to be admitted to all the privileges of Christians, of protestants and of citizens? They insinuate a willingness to throw off the ceremonial law, and to venerate the prophet of the Christians as their redeemer from this bondage, and as a preacher of the natural and true religion. They hint at the conformity of their opinion with that of a numerous, avowed, and enlightened portion of professing Christians; and then ask the venerable provost: "Had you been born among us, and thought yourself in conscience obliged to a public step like ours, what terms would you have thought it becoming to suggest, and expedient for the government to grant?"

This letter was printed by Provost Teller, with an advertisement, purporting that a reply would, after due deliberation, be published.

The answer is not in so good a taste as the letter. It is, indeed, hinted that, to throw off the ceremonial law, and to assume Christianity, are not things so very different as the House-fathers apprehended. On this topic much theological subtlety and reference to Paul's Epistle for the Ephesians is squandered. The remarks are given in a personal rather than in an official character, and breathe a spirit of individual tolerance and charity; but they carefully separate from the feelings of the man the duty of the magistrate. Some objections are intimated, which the state may yet feel to concede an entire political equality; but a wish occurs at the conclusion, that wise and good men may "in some moment of favourable political weather," bring to bear the desirable reconciliation.

M. Deluc, and many others, have printed comments on these letters. While their own books were untouched, the Jews were passive spectators of the Christian controversies; the Antinomians seem to have alarmed them into Socinianism. Speculation is always a step before practice: governments will not become tolerant until it is too late to save religion.

DESCRIPTION of the CITY of MACAO, by
M. VAN BRAAM HOUCKGEEST, *second
person in the late EMBASSY of the DUTCH
EAST INDIA COMPANY to the EMPE-
ROR of CHINA, translated and abridged
from the FRENCH.*

M. VAN BRAAM having been several years in the city of Canton, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, and since the year 1766, having principally dwelt at Macao, had many opportunities of examining the situation and state of that city. In the preceding century it was one of the most flourishing places in the East Indies, and would have been so still if it had been inhabited by a commercial and industrious nation, such as the English, French or Dutch, but the pride and laziness of its present inhabitants augment daily its decay.

The city of Macao, which the Chinese call Oumoun (fine port), is situated in 22 degrees, 20 min. of North latitude, in an advantageous and agreeable position, about thirty leagues South of Canton, upon the point of an island. About half a league to the North of the city is the wall of separation, about the middle of which there is a gate and an edifice designed for the abode of the commandant, from which there is a view on all sides. To the north of this gate there is a Chinese guard under the command of an officer, or a mandarine, for the purpose of preventing any European from going out, and especially to take care lest any priest or missionary should go into the Chinese territory. This wall is regarded as a real barrier, because it is the key of Macao, with which the Chinese can subdue this city, and compel its government to comply with their will. Such is the situation of the place, that all manner of provisions must be brought into Macao from without by the Chinese;—so that the mandarins, upon the least disturbance, threaten to shut this gate and starve the city; and it has been proved by many examples, that they were able to execute their threats. It is in this manner that the Chinese obtain all they please to demand or even hint at. There are more Chinese than Portuguese at present in this city. The Portuguese government there is but the shadow of what it formerly was; and the Chinese regency labour daily to diminish it still more; and in general the mandarines shew but little deference for the Portuguese. Macao is regarded as a most delightful situation, on account of the superb prospects which surround it. Nature, without departing from her noble

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 61.

simplicity, seems to have taken pleasure in adorning this spot with the most captivating views, and in scattering beauties which the attentive contemplator finds ever new, so lavishing is variety here of her charms. The eye, while it surveys this pleasing abode, is enchanted by the prospects which it offers; on the one side the most lofty mountains and elevated rocks piled upon each other, whose summits brave the most horrible tempests, seem to defy the ravages of time; on the other side, the oppositions of light and shade form effects which the pencil of nature alone is able to produce; here a little hill covered with evergreens; there a valley where the useful labourer tills the abundant soil. What picture can be more beautiful than that of those fields of nourishing grain, from which the inhabitant of Asia draws his favorite subsistence, loaded with undulating stalks, which by their shade invite the reaper. They fall, it is true, under the sickle; but it is for the purpose of forming sheaves which reward so abundantly the labours and the cares of the husbandman. How pleasing is the contemplation of such a scene to a man of sensibility! With how many delightful thoughts must it fill his mind!

So far from considering that the city of Macao has all the advantages which might make it a principal seat of commerce, and that it ought on this account to be made respectable for all other nations, the government does not even think of keeping it in a good state of defence, and neglects it in every respect. It seems that Portugal regards it only as a proper place for the spreading of missionaries in the interior of China; she evidently believes, that without Macao this design cannot be accomplished, because the Europeans are too much watched at Canton, to make it possible to be effected there. Even at Macao, the vigilance of the mandarines is so continual and exact, that an attempt to introduce a missionary into the territory of China, offers at the same time the idea of a great difficulty and a great danger.

The crown of Portugal has granted some advantageous privileges to Macao, she allows her subjects to go and establish themselves there; she expends no money upon the city, neither does she draw any revenue from it. The place is therefore left to its own resources for support. The situation being somewhat elevated, the soil dry and sandy, and the climate temperate, renders it a very healthful abode. In the months of December, January and February, the weather is the severest, though

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it cannot be compared to that of the North of Europe. Nevertheless it is sometimes almost insupportable to the Portuguese. In 1759, Van Braam saw ice at Canton an inch and a half thick, but such an event has never happened since. The city is considerably large; it is estimated to contain twelve hundred houses, without including the public edifices. The houses are in general very old and much out of repair, but there are still remaining some vestiges of ancient grandeur, such as large and beautiful stone stair-cases, vast saloons, and large apartments, but without any regular order of architecture. The walls of the houses are built of an equal mixture of sand and earth, and one seventh part of lime; there are very few of brick, because that article is too dear at Macao.

The inhabitants are composed of Portuguese, of Chinese, and a great number of slaves of both sexes, and of different Indian nations, so that a particular name is wanting to specify this corrupt and degenerated race; for the number of real Portuguese is but small; the major part of those who call themselves so, having proceeded from a mixture of Portuguese, of Chinese, of Malays, or inhabitants of Cafraria, &c. From the first mongrel breed there have been produced Creoles and other combinations, which in their turn have also produced other mixtures, so that it is impossible to find, in any other place in the world, a similar amalgamation of all nations, of figures so fantastical, and of such variegated shades from white to the deepest black, passing through all the transitions of yellow and brown.

Among the female sex, which compose more than two-thirds of the population, beauties are as scarce as white feathers among crows. When it is considered that the women are so much more numerous than the men, and that very few of the latter undertake any thing to gain their subsistence, because they regard mendicancy as less shameful than labour, it will not appear astonishing that the greatest misery reigns throughout Macao; and, that the little which the men do gain becomes the lot of the Chinese, who do every thing, and are the only merchants, shopkeepers, and workmen, even in the timber-yards. Misery increases to such a height, that not only is the weekly distribution of alms attended every Saturday by a thousand or **twelve** hundred women and children, but it often happens that charity is petitioned for in the public streets and ways, by persons very well dressed, having swords by their

sides, by officers of the garrison, and, what is still more, by a knight of Christ, decorated with the cross of his order. These persons implore the liberality of strangers, because they know that it would be useless to fatigue their countrymen with lamentations and sighs, which would never affect their feelings.

This all devouring misery is the cause of that afflicting facility with which the women arrive at the abandonment of all decency and virtue. The shameful traffic of all which nature created for the purpose of being embellished by mystery and concealment, is as much practised at Macao as in any place in the world. Mothers not only nurse and rear their female children, from an age when they must be innocent, for the purposes of infamy, and particularly so when they observe traits in them which seem destined to please; but they come to offer, to sell, and to deliver these victims, while they are still under the respectable guard of infancy; and they find beings vile and corrupt enough to buy that which gold can never repay.

The poverty and the decay of the city of Macao ought to be attributed to the pride and idleness of the first Portuguese who inhabited it. Even at present they are so much prejudiced against becoming either artisans or shopkeepers, that those employments are principally filled by Chinese, who, though they are not permitted to be the proprietors of any houses within the city, compose that class of inhabitants which are the most essentially necessary to Macao, which would certainly come to ruin without their industry.

This mongrel race of Portuguese have adopted many of the Chinese customs, particularly in their treatment of the women, who live separately from their husbands, and in retired places, the construction of which recalls Chinese ideas; for their apartments are so closely barricaded that light is hardly permitted to enter through the windows. Their women never appear in the presence of other men, and the husbands become offended if any one inquires after the health of their wives, because, according to them, their health ought to be an indifferent thing to all but to themselves. A stranger very seldom sees a woman of the first class; for when they go out they are carried in a species of palanquin entirely shut up; and when they walk in the streets, their heads are covered in such a manner that the colour of their skin can hardly be discerned. Therefore all manner of acquaintance or conversation with an honest woman is refused to strangers,

gers, while the monks and the Chinese have free access to them without inspiring any more anger than eunuchs would do; though it often happens that these pious confidants reap pleasing fruits from this security, and sport with matrimonial credulity.

If a Portuguese kills, either by design or by accident, a Chinese, he is put to death. A soldier of the garrison of Macao was strangled, according to a sentence of the Chinese law, for having, while he was going his rounds in the night, conformably to the commands of his officer, wounded a Chinese, whom he found breaking into a house to rob it; this Chinese died of his wounds; the mandarines immediately demanded the soldier; the senate, struck with horror at this step, wished to resist it; but at length, intimidated by the menaces of the mandarines, they delivered up the victim, who expired under the hands of the executioner, in the same place in which he had given such a dangerous proof of the love of his duty.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD thank any of your correspondents who would have the goodness to inform me where can be found the Rosicrucian doctrine of Gnomes, Sylphs, &c. *at length*. Hitherto I have not met with any one who could give me any further information concerning it than that with which every one is familiar; and I wish to know more. I should like to know, likewise, where an historical account of the Arabians and Mahometans, during the eleventh century, can be found.

Your's, &c.

AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

June 19th, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised to see your correspondent, "Entologus," so confidently assert, "that the earwig is falsely accused of injuring mankind by entering the ear, which" he adds, "it has neither the power nor the inclination to perpetrate."

How far it may have the inclination, I must wave; but that it has the power, the following circumstance leaves me in no manner of doubt.

A gentleman of my acquaintance (and with whom I resided at the time) employed several men to get in a stack of peas, when, soon after they had begun, one of them came running in the greatest agony, and in the most frantic manner crying out, "he was sure an earwig had got into his ear."

I never saw any poor creature in such a state of torment and excruciating pain, until, after the application (by pouring it into the ear) of Madeira wine, the earwig crawled out, to the no small joy of the sufferer, and diversion of his companions who had literally concluded "the fellow was crazy."

He says, the sensations were most severe, as his looks and gestures evidently confirmed.

I suppose brandy would have been preferable to wine; but there was none at hand, and the poor man's condition made some immediate remedy necessary.

I am, respectfully, your

CONSTANT READER.

Ipswich, June 5, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to be informed, through the medium of your useful and intelligent Magazine, what is the creed of the Jews, respecting the immortality of the soul, and the rewards and punishments of a future state, and from whence they obtained that belief;—the Mosaic dispensation promising nothing further than those of a temporal nature.

June 21, 1800. A CORRESPONDENT.

JOURNAL, written during a hasty RAMBLE to the LAKES.

"Surely there is a hidden power that reigns
'Mid the lone majesty of untam'd nature,
Controuling sober reason."

The very ample and interesting descriptions of the charming scenery of Westmorland and Cumberland which the public have been favoured with, obliges me to offer the following very imperfect sketch with diffidence and apprehension. But as those accounts have been presented in a form not calculated to meet every eye, it has been suggested, that to many of the readers of your widely circulated magazine, the Journal of a hasty traveller over part of that lovely region might not (defective as it is) be altogether uninteresting. To gratify profound criticism, or to regale refined taste, is not the privilege of its author. But there are some who feel without being fastidious, and who, amidst the bustle, the cares, or the sorrows of life, are glad to be led to scenes of beauty and of peace, though not traced by the pen of a Gilpin or a Radcliffe. Should these be gratified, or should any be led to contemplate with more attention the book of nature, that "boundless work of God," the journalist will be amply repaid.

AUGUST 4th, 1796, left Lancaster.
At Hest-bank we joined the postman, and entered on an immense tract of
C₂ land,

sand, which so recently had been covered by the ocean, that not the smallest trace of human footsteps was visible. At the commencement of this singular scene, the inhabitant of an inland country seems to bid adieu to his accustomed modes of life, to all the little objects by which his eye had been bounded, and to enter on a new region of enjoyment. I could now form some faint idea of travelling over the deserts of Arabia; for here no wanderer ventures alone, but waits to join some caravan, and follows with implicit confidence the direction of him who has gone before. After riding some miles, the united water of the rivers Ken and Winster presents itself, and a guide who is waiting on the other side, and who is allowed a salary by government for the purpose, comes to conduct you over. At some times this water, which mingles with the tide, is so high, as to oblige the horses to swim; it was considerably lower when we passed, and so novel and so interesting was the scenery around, that we felt no emotions but those arising from enjoyment. A fine bay extends itself to the right, bounded by mountains of considerable magnitude; others range themselves behind, to a height and a distance where the eye is at a loss to distinguish them from the clouds; some of the lower ones are crowned with groves of firs, and the intervening valleys are ornamented with cottages, and some houses of a higher order, though not in a style of pomp sufficient to spoil to the genuine lover of nature the beauty of the scene. In the front, gently sloping grounds and villages meet the eye, while vessels of different sizes, waiting the return of the tide, ornament the beach; and to the left the ocean spreads its awful grandeur. This ample bay extends about fourteen miles across, and as the tide advances, or recedes, alternately displays parties on horseback, and in carriages, with cheerfulness and security traversing its shelly floor, or the fishing-smack and the sculler contending with its majestic waves. After riding about three miles over a peninsula, another tract of sand less extensive presents itself: the attendant scenery, probably by being nearer, appears more rich and interesting. Cottages, farms, seats, villages and ruins, are agreeably interspersed, while the Cartmel Fells and the Westmorland mountains bound and aggrandize the finished picture. An obstructing mist had at first contracted our view to very narrow limits, but the beaming sun soon gave us all the heightening effects of light and shade. The silver vapour gradually stole away down

the gentle declivities of some mountains; and dense and solemn clouds on the more tremendous summits of others, slowly arising, and evaporating in lingering columns, produced all the appearance of volcanos. Furness Abbey was the grand object we had to see that day, and thither we hastened after a short repast at Ulverston. As you approach this august ruin, the road winds through a deep sequestered dell, where the mind almost loses its recollection of the busy haunts of men, and where it becomes insensibly attuned to the scene it is approaching. The first vestige of the object you are seeking is a fine arched gateway, overhung with the most luxuriant ivy. Through this you have an indistinct view of the abbey, the effect of which is heightened by the shade of old oaks and sycamores. As the traveller approaches, he is disposed to blame some ill-judging proprietor, for suffering modern houses to start before his view, and to pollute the sombre scene: but on proceeding, magnificent columns and august arches meet the eye, those vulgar intrusions are forgotten, and the mind becomes absorbed in recollections of other times. The seclusion of the glen where this venerable ruin is situated, the sight of mouldering towers and broken arches, shaded by trees which appear to have combated the storms of a century, all dispose to that contemplative silence which loves not to be interrupted; and our little party insensibly found itself separating, each individual choosing his own way amid long dank grass and pathless fern, to that part of the hallowed pile where he could best indulge his own reflections: nor were we in much danger of encountering each other till curiosity had satiated itself, or reflection was weary; for so large is the space occupied by this edifice, that there was full scope for the wandering of each. I had with some difficulty clambered to an apartment, which perhaps appeared more interesting from its being less accessible. Beneath one of its arched door-ways, involving darkness and mystery, and deeply overhung with ivy, lay half concealed in grass and fern a large skeleton, while, unconscious of disturbing either the living or the dead, an owl started from the ivy above me,

“Where shelter’d from the blaze of day,
In solitary gloom she lay.
Beneath the time-shook tower,”

and convinced me that I had obtruded on both. I hastened from this scene of loneliness, to what appeared to have been the principal aisle of the church, where the long

perspective of retiring arches is heightened in its effect by appearing to terminate in surrounding woods. I do not regret that the age of superstition is departed, but I could have wished for a moment to have recalled a procession of monks and tapers, and to have heard the deep tones of the organ, reverberating from arch to arch, and gradually melting away in those soft notes,

“Which take the prisoned soul, and lap it in elysium.”

Here imagination was left to do its utmost, and the effect of the whole ruin was probably heightened by having no one with me who could assign the original destination to its particular parts. A few ill-carved monumental figures and some mutilated inscriptions still point out the receptacle for the dead: but as neither name nor date are discoverable, they only serve to shew that “the place which knew them, knows them no more!” What is called the school-house, is detached from the principal building, and is in higher preservation than the rest; it has a stone bench extending round it, and a low stone pillar in the eastern corner, probably for the use of the teacher. Imperfect as are most of the apartments, enough is left to convince the beholder that the whole was on a scale of magnificence and grandeur, which few of our ruins have left vestiges of; but that grandeur now only serves to feast the admiration of the passing traveller, and is become the undisturbed abode of owls and jackdaws! After indulging in our various wanderings, our little group assembled on the eastern side, which affords the finest view of the abbey; and seating ourselves on one of those little knolls formed of crumbled towers and fallen arches, we renewed our delight by communicated remark and participated emotion. Opposite to us was the grand frame of stone-work, which had surrounded the principal window of the church, “Majestic though in ruins!” beyond is seen a perspective * of the choir, and of distant arches; southward from the window extend beautiful pillars, and arcades of chapels, not deformed, though somewhat defaced, by time; the chapter-house and cloisters continue the range; and beyond all the school-house. To the

* This perspective of the ruin is said to be two hundred and eighty seven feet in length; the choir-part of it is only twenty-eight feet wide, but the nave is seventy: the walls are fifty-four feet high, and in thickness five.

ANTIQ. OF FURNESS.

north, the whole is terminated by stupendous towers. We bid adieu to this interesting scene with extreme reluctance, and returned to Ulverston to sleep. The next morning we set out early to go to Conistone, which we were told was only eight miles off, to breakfast. The road soon loses all appearance of common turnpike; it becomes narrow and varied, sometimes leading us near the windings of a rapid stream, rolling fantastically amongst clusters of little islands, and refreshing on its margin plots of tolerably rich pasturage; while mountain scenery bounds you on either side. It is so sequestered, that we could not trace it many yards before us; and when it led us amid the pigs and poultry of a farm yard, we began to question whether we had not mistaken our route. At length we had a glimpse of Conistone water, from whence the stream we had accompanied proceeded. Winding through a wood on the margin of the lake, interesting views of which are afforded by the most judicious openings, we began to feel that glow of delight which this scenery is calculated to inspire, and wondered not that the lakes had either been so much talked of, or so often visited. On our right was one stupendous line of mountains, rising from our feet, ornamented with fine woods. The road is formed amid a deep shade of oaks and alders, the latter fringing the border of the lake. On the opposite side of it, a long range of magnificent rocks, of widely different forms, extend a grand inclosure, to which almost every turn of the wheels gave some varying appearance; and as we approached the head of the lake, a vast amphitheatre of mountains appeared, inclosing others of less magnitude, but of more grotesque forms, while the fields sloping to the lake were ornamented with neat white houses. On the margin of the water stood the ruins of a mansion, one side of which, with its massy chimnies, was covered with a thick shade of ivy. A little farther on stood the village of Conistone, the church forming a beautiful feature in the picture, though almost diminished, from the contrast of the surrounding mountains, to the size of a child's toy. We passed several houses sweetly sequestered on the side of the lake, but saw no appearance of an inn; and although we were obliged to drive on round the head of the water, the road was so interesting, and the scenery so grand, that we almost forgot time and distance. On entering the small house of entertainment, we found that we had travelled more than twenty miles, and that it was one o'clock! On one side of our stone-floored parlour,

parlour, appeared to be a range of cupboards; but on opening the doors we found two comfortable looking beds, similar to those of a cabin; and the traveller who could not dispense with a more luxurious dormitory, scarcely deserves to visit lake scenery.

After a repast of eggs, tea and milk, rendered delicious by hunger, we set out to see a waterfall about a mile distant, and were highly gratified, though its grandeur was not equal to what it often is, from a scarcity of rain. It sometimes falls perpendicularly twenty yards into a sort of reservoir of its own forming in the rock, and then tumbles with wild impetuosity over irregular masses, till it hurries on to its attendant lake. On one of our party observing, "It must be very grand in a wet season," one of the miners with whom we conversed, replied, "Ah madam, it's a cruel mad beck!" Some of our party were desirous of entering the copper mines we were now within reach of; but as I can grovel when I cannot soar, and as ascending was new to me, I determined, if possible, to see from whence the water came, which I could trace through a long ascent, without being able to discover its source: accordingly I parted from my companions at the entrance of the mine, some were to descend, some to wait the return of the adventurers, and I set forward alone. The acclivity was steep, and I soon lost all traces of a path. Loose soil, which surrounded an old entrance to the mine, considerably higher than the former, rendered it extremely difficult, and I sometimes slipped back several paces, with my feet buried in the soil: but novelty and expectation aided the enthusiasm of the moment, and I determined to proceed. I had not even a sheep-track to guide me; and sometimes having reached with my hands a projecting crag for support, I was obliged to pause in trembling suspense, in order to contemplate where I might next venture. The view downwards was grand and tremendous, but from such a situation not long to be contemplated; and I cautiously aspired to the next friendly crag, till I reached a more gentle ascent, where with firm foot I could stand: but on proceeding to its summit, how was I astonished to find a mass of water measuring its waves at my feet, while a tremendous misty darkness concealed the scene before and around me! On looking more intensely, I perceived a lake, surrounded with grand mountains, whose summits were hid in impenetrable clouds, and the hovering gloom acquired a fuller grandeur from being reflected by

the darkened water. A solemn awe possessed my mind, I seemed on the verge of creation, I had read that "clouds and darkness are round about him," and I knew not but the veiled pavilion of Deity was before me. Every faculty seemed suspended, and my whole soul absorbed in the sublimity of the scene. So few are the people, not to say who can share, but who do not deride, such emotions, that the first moment of recollection produced thankfulness that I was alone. But how were my sensations changed to delight, to transport, when, on turning from this darkness, which seemed to involve storms threatening destruction, I beheld the distant valley illuminated with glowing sunshine, and could trace the current, whose source I had now reached, through all its wanderings, to the distant lake, which expanded itself before my eye. Alternate light and shade heightened the effect of intervening objects, and completed the scene. When I was at leisure to feel the necessity of rejoining my companions, I found the descent too perpendicular to be ventured, and after winding round another side of the mountain, and with cautious eye examining where I might safely venture, after some time I perceived their diminutive forms, which but for the motion of waving handkerchiefs would not easily have been discerned, and gladly hastened to rejoin them.

In the evening we walked to the ruin on the border of the lake: some rooms we found still tenanted, though the greatest part is open to the storm, a mere shelter of fallen roofs and solitary birds. On saying to a girl near the door, "You live very pleasantly here, don't you like your habitation?" She answered, "Nee, we da na like it much, they say there's a *boggie*!" this we afterwards found was the phrase for a ghost, and thus in every scene mankind suffer themselves to be haunted out of enjoyment. After loitering in the little sequestered meadows which surround this habitation, and adorning our straw hats with wreaths of the most luxurious wild-flowers, all of which we could not suffer to "waste their sweetness on the desert air," we slowly and reluctantly returned to our inn. We purposed going to Ambleside to sleep, and, while the sun was yet gilding the mountains, set forward. Soon after quitting the head of the lake, the road leads up a tremendous mountain, so steep, that a mind not occupied by the grandeur of the scenery would be filled with the idea of the carriage rolling back every instant; it seemed with the utmost difficulty

difficulty that the horses kept on their feet, and that the least pause must inevitably have hurried us to the bottom; but the sublimity of attendant objects well compensates for the ascent. Other stupendous mountains rise around, and the uncommon radiance which shone from behind some awful clouds resting on one of them, heightened the grandeur of the scene, and seemed to give a glimpse of the glory of brighter worlds. As we lost these, other hills, other vales, and other lakes opened upon us, till the shades of evening limited our view. Sometimes we were led down steep declivities, through deep woods; and as we had only the light of Jupiter, throwing a faint gleam on the surrounding mountains, imagination was left to "body forth the forms of things unseen;" and had the tower where the banditti were sheltered presented itself, the scenes described so inimitably in *Udolpho*, had been realized. The miles seemed long to part of our party, till faint lights glimmering in distant cottages, now vanishing, and now re-appearing, seemed to promise us *Ambleside*. At length its cheerful inns appeared gayly lighted, the windows were flung open, and groups who had thrown off care were recruiting for the pleasurable fatigues of a new day. This was not to be our fate at present, for no accommodation was to be obtained, either for ourselves, or our horses; and we were obliged to proceed to *Low-wood*, uncertain whether we could be taken in there; fortunately we found room, though during several weeks before not a bed could have been obtained at that hour. The ample comforts of an English inn were perhaps never more fully felt; and the next morning proving wet, we sat down content and passive; the day however clearing, we set forward for *Grassmere*. This lake did not strike us as *Conistone* had done: it is in a stile of milder but perhaps more finished beauty. Its island, containing about six acres, is a lovely ornament, "just touched, not spoiled by art." The church and parsonage are beautifully situated at the northern end of the lake, and it is impossible not to imagine the little dwellings which ornament this lovely vale the abodes of peace. The house of entertainment is just of the order one would wish an inn to be amid such scenery; and *Newton*, its host, is a pleasant intelligent guide. After rowing on the lake, we wished to ascend *Helm-crag*, its highest attendant mountain. Though not much encouraged by our guide, who had never before been solicited to conduct females thither, we set out; and from the scenery that opened on our a-

scent, did not regret the attempt. In some places it was steep and difficult, and obliged us to climb on our hands and knees. In our way we were glad to pause, to contemplate one of the tarns which helps to supply *Grassmere*. These small lakes, at the summit of mountains, and surrounded by others, have a very singular appearance, and to the eye not accustomed to them form one of the greatest wonders of the scenery. The upper part of this mountain is rifted into very singular chasms, its utmost summit is an immense pointed crag, which forms a grand finish. In the middle of this is a large cleft, through which you can look into a deep tremendous chasm, which would contain some thousands of people. What we had seen, and what we had yet to see, of this world of wonders, here lay stretched before us: *Grassmere*, reposing in tranquil beauty on our right; a long valley, guarded by majestic mountains, with proud *Helvellyn* towering o'er their rear, extended itself on the left. Through this we could just discern the road we had to traverse, winding like a thread at their base, and promising to lead us to new scenes of grandeur, to new shades of peace. We descended with less fatigue than we expected; and as the shadows were now lengthening, set off immediately to go to *Wythburn*, where we were told that we could have accommodation for the night, as it was too late to go to *Keswick*.

By the time we reached the destined spot, we could scarcely see any thing, and on being informed we could have beds, gladly alighted. The mistress and the maid, without gowns, and without shoes, were jointly finishing the business of the day, and although not eight o'clock, we found they were preparing for bed, saying, "We mun be up, and seedle the huse be lete cum!" The turf was soon lighted, and we got some tolerable coffee, amidst accompaniments which perhaps heightened its zest; but on opening the doors which secreted the beds, sights and scents presented themselves, which we were not disposed to encounter. On going to see how we could be accommodated above, we found an old woman, the mother of our hostess, and a great lad, her grandson, had been hauled out of one bed, and another was shewn us, with not a bit of curtain, while the damp mould from the wall hung over the pillow; a third however was much more tolerable, and the woman assured us we should have new blankets and clean sheets; this was accordingly prepared, and kindly assigned to Mrs. H. and myself.

myself. Fatigue left me no fastidiousness, and I should have slept soundly but for the serenade of the sign, creaking just against our window. We felt however the full value of common comforts, and rose, if not more refreshed than at home, at least more thankful for its accommodations. The iron-pot with whey porridge, and the stick in the centre erect against the pot-hook, did not tempt us to stay to breakfast, and we set out very early. We found the scenery that surrounded us, wild, dreary, grand: the pasturage less beautiful, less luxuriant. Dunmail-raise, a rude mass of stones thrown together to commemorate the defeat and fall of the last king of Cumberland, marks the boundary of the two counties; and as it was too dark to notice these the preceding evening, this was the first opportunity we had of marking the precise features of Cumberland. Clouds gathered on the mountains, and the storm surrounded us: but the view on which we feasted, after ascending the hill, a mile before we reached Keswick, would have compensated for any storm that had not endangered life. The most glowing rainbow, of the most perfect form, and of a breadth much more expanded than any I had ever beheld before, flung its airy arch completely over the town, resting one of its points on the adjacent lake, and the other at the foot of the opposite mountain. In the centre you beheld the town, beyond the church, and Bassenthwaite water, the whole environed by stupendous mountains, with the august Skiddaw in their number.

After a comfortable breakfast, of which we stood in great need, we took a guide, and a boat, and set out on the lake. Its waves were considerably agitated, clouds rested on the mountains, and appeared to threaten storms, but no common storm, no tale of "bottom-winds,"* could in those

* Every thing here is in the grand style. The very elements, when they do mischief, keep in unison with it, and perform all their operations with an air of dignity. Upon some of the mountains, particularly on Cross-fell, a blast, called in the country "a helm-wind," will sometimes arise suddenly, of a nature so violent, that nothing can withstand its force. The experienced mountaineer, as he traverses those wild regions, foreseeing its approach, falls on the ground, and lets it pass over him: its rage is momentary; and the air instantly settles into its former calm. The lake is subject to something of the same kind of emotion; which the inhabitants of the country call a "bottom wind." Often, when all is calm and resplendent around, as the boat is plying its steady way along the glassy lake,

moments of high enthusiasm which the scene inspired, have awakened any thing like fear; every common passion seemed absorbed, and the soul left to all that admiration and delight could bestow. Even the childish fooleries with which false taste has injured one of the most beautiful islands on the lake, are insufficient for any considerable time to discompose the elevated tone of mind that the scene inspires. The varied view of the mountains, which sailing on this sweetly embosomed lake affords, no pen, no pencil, could adequately describe. We alighted at another spot belonging to P—, less injured than the former. Behind the house, the rock is richly ornamented with wood, through the midst of which nature has formed one of those interesting cascades which add such a noble ornament to this country. Secluded amongst the trees, is a small building, intended for the residence of a hermit, whom, it is asserted, the proprietor of the estate advertised for a few years since; and on whom he offered to settle one hundred pounds per annum, could any person be found who would consent to the conditions, of never shaving, paring his nails, or speaking to any human being, for seven years! But the hermitage is still unoccupied, and its emptiness may remind the owner, that mankind, however defective in the art of promoting each other's happiness, have not altogether forgotten that "true self-love, and social, are the same."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine your correspondent, A. A. in his Sketch of the present state of society and manners in Plymouth, has the following paragraph, "Religion has its partisans of various denominations. The churches are few in proportion to the inhabitants, and of course the clergy. Sectaries are numerous. If the population of a place is so large, that the churches cannot contain the people, this must be a natural consequence;" on which I beg leave to make a few observations. He certainly is mistaken, when he endeavours to give the cause of different sentiments in religion, and the

the boat-man will descrie at a distance a violent ebullition of the water. He will see it heave and swell; forced upwards by some internal convulsion; and suffering all the agitation of a storm. But as soon as the confined air has spent all its force, the agitated surface subsides, and dies away in lessening circles. GILPIN.

Various

various denominations of its professors; for his language amounts to this, that the reason why there are so many sectaries (as he is pleased to call them) or denominations different from that established by law, is because they are deprived of a fitting in the church, on account of the number of the inhabitants being more than the places can contain; which certainly is a presumption against truth itself, and a reflection upon the most respectable characters of our country.

It is a presumption against truth, for where is that place where every established church is so filled, to the exclusion of many of its inhabitants? Many, it is true, attend at the churches of Plymouth and Dock, but are they all filled; are all of them so well attended as to leave no room for them who call themselves dissenters? If the assertion were well founded, that the churches in some places cannot hold the inhabitants, A. A. would then have to prove that the existence of different denominations is the natural consequence; and in doing which, I think, he would meet with an insuperable difficulty; for how many towns and cities are there where the established churches are more than sufficient to contain their inhabitants? And yet in such cities and towns dissenters are very numerous; therefore there must be some reasons more substantial, than what he has mentioned to induce such a number of people to withdraw their attendance from the church of England; and induce them to alter the form of its worship agreeably to their own views and inclinations; or else in every place where churches are numerous, and sufficient to contain its inhabitants, there would not be one dissenter; and in places where the contrary happens, those who could not procure sittings at the church, would, with the same money as is expended in building meeting-houses, erect churches or chapels, to be consecrated by the bishop after the order of that establishment, to which he supposes they have no particular objection.

Not only is A. A.'s sentiment a presumption against truth, but a reflection upon men of integrity and respectability of character. If what he has mentioned be the only reason for differing from the church of England, how inconsistent must dissenters be, in omitting the liturgy which is her distinguishing characteristic; and in writing and preaching against the principles upon which establishments are founded? Will he for a moment be so illiberal as to entertain such an opinion of

the many respectable dissenters at Plymouth, &c.? Is there no other reason to make them dissenters than the established churches there being well attended? To suppose such a thing is at once supposing them to be men of no principle, and to be actuated (in differing so widely from what he supposes they can freely subscribe) by a reason unworthy any man who thinks and acts in a rational manner. I wish A. A. to consider that part of his entertaining sketch over again, and see to what a length of illiberality such an opinion would lead him. Were it not for enlarging my piece to a length inadmissible in your Magazine, I would endeavour to convince him that dissenters differ from the establishment from principles of the greatest rationality, and not in any instance because the churches of any place are so well filled as not to afford room for the inhabitants who choose to attend: but I must confine myself to the mere statement of two or three principal reasons which induce them to dissent from an establishment.

I. They conceive that the civil magistrate has no right to interfere in matters of religion; because the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, and because he himself has enjoined on us to learn of him, and to call no man master on earth, as one is our master, even Christ; therefore they judge that to acknowledge any man as head of the church, is to depart from divine appointment, and derogatory to the honour of the Son of God.

II. They consider every man to have an undoubted right to think and act for himself; and not to suffer any religious principles, or modes of worship, to be imposed upon him; that each congregation has a right to choose its own minister, and to use what mode of worship it thinks fit; and that the minister ought to be supported by the voluntary contributions of those who choose him.

III. They might object to the multiplicity of officers in the established church, and the constant mode of worship that is used. Dissenters consider archbishops, bishops, deans, &c. to be without a Scripture precedent, as they read of no other officers in the primitive church but bishops or pastors, and deacons to manage the temporal affairs of their own particular churches, and to attend to the poor of the flock. They might object also to the Liturgy, as containing much tautology, as being in parts unconnected, and by its perpetual use not calculated to keep up the attention of the audience. They might

might object also to sponsors and the sign of the cross in baptism; the absolution in the visitation of the sick, and that part of the burial-service which pronounces all happy when they die (even if they are known to have departed this life with every sign of impenitence) provided they have not been excommunicated. Dissenters very properly object to these things; but the two first reasons I have mentioned, are those on which they principally ground their dissent. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

H—n, June 10, 1800. PHILALETHERS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one who has wished very much to see an attention paid to the call of Dr. Watkins, on your numerous correspondents, to furnish articles of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. Various and pressing engagements have, hitherto, prevented my meeting this call; but I now offer, with two letters of Dr. Doddridge, the other articles with this, to express my desire of assisting Dr. W.'s views. The letter of Archbishop Wake has this tendency; and the biographical notice of Dr. William Harris will be deemed, I conceive, directly to the point. I am,

Taunton, Your's, &c.

June 19, 1800. J. TOULMIN.

*Letters from the Rev. DR. DODDRIDGE,
to the Rev. JOHN WARD, at WHITNEY.*

Northampton, Jan. 26, 1746.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for your kind letter, which I last night received, and receiving it then, you will perceive I could not answer it by the newsmen. I have balanced accounts with the gentlemen who supplied Whitney in your absence, and they return you their thanks for your generous consideration of their labours. I entirely acquiesce in the views of the congregation at Whitney, which I never meant in any degree to over-rule. I had no favourite scheme to carry, and intended nothing but to give them the best advice I could, as I had been the instrument of taking from them so valuable a minister. Mr. Copplestone is a man for whom I have a hearty affection, and I doubt not he will take a faithful care of their religious interests. I pray God to

direct and succeed our friends at Whitney, in the application they are making, if it may be, as I hope it will, for the advancement of religion.

I am glad to hear of any good disposition in those at the head of affairs, to show any favourable regards to the dissenters. I verily believe there are those in the Royal Family who are under some deep impressions of true religion, and particularly the Princess of Wales and the Princess Carolina: and, if I am not much misinformed, His Majesty himself has discovered more of that kind of late, than had ever before been observed. The more religion prevails, the more, I think, there will be a disposition to favour us.

And I must add, the more they are acquainted with their own interest, the more ready will they be to put their most approved and assured friends into a capacity of doing them service.

Now I am writing to you, I cannot forbear mentioning the pleasure I have just now received from Mr. West's book on the Resurrection of Christ, and which gives an account of the thing incomparably more satisfactory, than I have ever before met with; which supposes two companies of women to have come to the sepulchre, and Peter to have visited it twice. In most other particulars it agrees with my *Harmony*: where there are some of the same observations, and some of the versions he would recommend. I look upon it as a very considerable piece of service done to Christianity; and, I thank God, he has put it into the mind of one, who, not being a minister, may be heard with less prejudice; and who, I believe, himself was once rather disposed to oppose Christianity than to defend it. Nor is this the only instance I have lately met with, of the conquests which the evidences of Christianity have made; and I hope of the power of it on those who were once greatly prejudiced against it. I hope we shall thank God for every thing that appears of this kind, and pray and labour that more and more of it may prevail. My wife joins in her best services and best wishes with mine. It will always be a pleasure to hear of you, and I shall make no scruple, when I know how to direct to you at London, to write to you on any occasion, and give you any little trouble which my own affairs may invite me to give you; for I have great confidence in your friendship, as well as a high esteem for it. I am, your's, &c.

P. DODDRIDGE.
LETTER

LETTER II.

Northampton, Nov. 1, 1746.

DEAR SIR,

I AM heartily thankful for your's. I hope that God will direct you, and pray that he may do it. I really look on your prudence as superior to my own; and I also think you, in this case, more thoroughly master of the circumstances on both sides. But I verily believe that your ministry in Southwark will be esteemed and supported.

I take it peculiarly kind that you mention the supposed inconsistency in my account of Col. Gardiner's conversion: the history of which I have been writing this day. It is certain that he himself ascribed it to a supposed vision, which I rather think to have been an extraordinary dream, and, therefore, might say, it was owing to no *external cause*; by which word, if I used it after I knew the whole story, I must mean, that it was occasioned by no affliction, admonition, deliverance, sermon, or the like, but purely an impression made on his mind, when alone. And, indeed, if I had imagined it to be really as he thought it, a vision, I should have supposed there had been no *external archetype*, but merely an extraordinary operation on the mind, or at most on the sensorium; which I take to have been the case of St. John in the Revelations, and of the prophets in all their visions. I say, Sir, it is possible I might have spoke in such a manner of his case, had I circumstantially known it; but as I do not exactly recollect when Mr. Hampton* was ordained, it is very possible it might have been before I knew the most extraordinary part of the story, which was not till many months after our acquaintance commenced: till when I only had heard from his own mouth, that the occasion of his conversion was some very affecting view of *Christ crucified*, which he had in his secret retirement; which was most certainly true, though not the whole truth, and it might not have been prudent either for him or for me to have declared it every where. Though on the whole I have thought it my duty, for the honour of the grace of God, which seems here so signally displayed, to record the whole story at large in his life; which, having very

lately received the materials from Scotland, I am now beginning to write: and I recommend the attempt to your prayers, as I do all my other labours, my dear and honoured friend.

As for your successor, if you leave Whitney, I agree with my good friend, that he must use caution in advising. What, if Mr. Carter should be mentioned, in case Mr. Holland, who is just engaged to assist Mr. Southwell, at Wolverhampton, should not be thought, in these circumstances, proper to be applied to?

I have but one complaint to make of you, dear sir, and that I will make *to you*. You write to me, as if there were some superiority on my side. In years there may be a little; and I have also a diploma, which makes me not one jot a wiser or better man than I should be without it. Many good things I am sure you are capable of teaching me, both by your conversation and example; and I wish I were nearer you, that I might have more opportunity of learning them. I can truly say, the more I have known of you the more I have esteemed you, and the more inclinable I have been, not in empty forms and unmeaning compliments but in good earnest, to prefer you in honour to myself. Let us converse and love as brethren. Let us pray for each other. I hope God will graciously hear us both, and that, however we may be separated on earth, will join us in our Father's house above. I shall expect a visit from you, if God spare our life till summer; and if you go to London, I shall use you as a friend, in asking your services on any occasion just as freely as I would have you ask mine, and farther I will not go. My wife, who is much better than she was, presents her humble service to you. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, &c.

P. DODDRIDGE.

P. S. Why did you pay the postage? Do you really think I do not esteem your letters and friendship far beyond such a trifle? If not, I hope time will make me better known to you.

A LETTER from ARCHBISHOP WAKE to the Rev. THOMAS BRADBURY.

SIR, *Croydon, Sept. 5, 1721.*

I HAD last night the favour of your's from Blandford, the place of my birth. You are now in Exeter, where I spent some few years the summer season, whilst I was dean of that church. I doubt, if you continue your resolution of leaving that city on Friday, this will scarce come

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* Mr. George Hampton was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, educated at Glasgow, and many years minister of a presbyterian congregation at Banbury, in Oxfordshire.

to your hands before you will be gone thence. Yet I would not omit this first opportunity of thanking you for your remembrance of me.

I am glad to see, that, amidst our other much lesser differences, we all stand fast and agree in contending for the faith, as it was once delivered to the saints. I hope, we may no less agree in a true Christian love and charity towards one another. God, in his good time, make it perfect, by bringing us to the same communion also!

In the mean while, as I do assure you, I am one of those who profess myself, by principle, an enemy to persecution: so you may be assured, that I will never do any thing to weaken your toleration, but be as from ever breaking in upon that, as from doing any thing to hurt our own establishment.

I pray God to bless your present Meeting, in defence of our common Lord and Master's divinity, and remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

W. CANT.

WILLIAM Harris, D. D. was a native of the city of Salisbury. His father was a comb-maker, and the business is still carried on by a grandson. Dr. Harris received his academical learning under Mr. Grove and Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Amory, at Taunton; and at that period of his life was remarkable for pregnant parts and the love of books. He began to preach when he was very young; it is apprehended before he was nineteen years of age. His first settlement was with a dissenting congregation at St. Loo, in Cornwall. From that place he removed to the city of Wells, where he was ordained on the 15th of April, 1741. The discourses delivered on this occasion had singular merit, and were published; the sermon, representing the character of St. Paul, as a preacher, 2 Cor. iv. 5. by Mr. Samuel Billingsley, then minister of a congregation at Aswick, near Shepton Mallet, afterwards settled at Bradford, Wilts, and lastly at Peckham, near London. The charge was a judicious and liberal composition, from *Tit. ii. 1.* by Dr. Amory, investigated the nature of sound doctrine, and exhibited the encouragements to preach it.

Mr. Harris did not continue many years at Wells; but, on marrying Miss Bovet, of Honiton, he removed to that town, to reside with two uncles of that lady; and preached the rest of his life to

a very small society, at Luppit, in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Harris's first essay in the walk of literature, in which he afterwards made a distinguished character, was the *Life of Hugh Peters*, after the manner of Bayle. In 1753, he published "*An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Writings of James I.*" after the manner of Bayle, drawn from original writers and state-papers. In 1758, came from the press his *Life of Charles I.* on the same plan. These publications attracted the notice and secured him the friendship of the munificent Mr. Thomas Hollis; who, as he understood, that they were to be followed by the lives of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. collected several books and extracts suitable to this design, and presented them to him, July, 1759, in addition to some curious and interesting communications he had made to him in the preceding year*. From time to time he presented to Mr. Harris many valuable books relative to the subjects of his histories: and, though himself averse to parchment honours, was induced by his esteem for him to solicit, by the means of a friend, and to procure for him, the degree of doctor in divinity, from the University at Glasgow, which was conferred upon him, September, 1765†.

The design, thus aided by the approbation and patronage of the generous Mr. Hollis, was pursued with diligence and success. In the year 176—, came out the *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, a large 8vo. volume. In 176—, appeared the *Life of Charles II.* 2 vols. 8vo. Both were executed in the same manner; and gained the author increasing reputation. An ill state of health, brought on by nocturnal studies, when the mornings had been spent in relaxation and converse with neighbours impeded his application to further historical investigations, and terminated his literary course and life on Feb. 4, 1770, when he had reached only to fifty years of age.

Dr. Harris adopted the manner of Bayle, as it gave him an opportunity to enter into disquisitions, and to indulge reflections in the notes, which in the text would have interrupted the connexion, and been inconsistent with the even tenor of the narrative. His characteristic qualities, as a writer, were, diligence in collecting materials; exact fidelity in quoting autho-

* *Memoirs of Hollis*, v. i. p. 82, 88.

† *Memoirs*, p. 273, 432.

rities; impartiality in stating facts, drawing from authentic sources, original writers and state papers; and generous, liberal sentiments on the subjects of religion, virtue and liberty. He was ardent in the cause of liberty; and every instance of persecution, tyranny and oppression, raised his honest indignation. It has been justly observed, that while "Eachard, Hume, Smollet, and others of their turn, wrote their histories upon the principles of Machiavel, for the use of kings, or rather tyrants, with a view of teaching them to rule at their ease, without molestation from their people, or other complaints of oppression; Harris, Wilson, Osborne, Rappin, &c. wrote for the use of the people, to shew them that they had claims of rights, liberties, privileges, protection, and equal government, prior to the authority conferred upon kings*."

The abilities and merits of Dr. Harris, as an historian, introduced him to the acquaintance, regards and correspondence of some of the most eminent characters and literati of his days, viz. the late Lord Orford, Archdeacon Blackburn, Dr. Birch, Mrs. Macaulay, Dr. Mayhew, of Boston, and one yet living, not to be mentioned but with sentiments of great respect, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey.

On his death, Mr. Hollis sent to the public papers the following paragraph, drawn up by his own pen.

"February 4, died, at Honiton, in Devonshire, the Rev. William Harris, D.D. a protestant dissenting minister, of eminent abilities and character. He published an historical and critical account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. in five volumes, 8vo. after the manner of Mr. Bayle. He was preparing a like account of James II. He also wrote the life of Hugh-Peters; besides many fugitive pieces occasionally, for the public prints, in support of liberty and virtue. All his works have been well received: and those who differ from him in principles, still value him in point of industry and faithfulness."

To the notification of his death, and detail of his peculiar excellencies as an historian, in a Country Paper, was added this just delineation of his general and moral character: "As a preacher, the strain of his discourses was plain and practical; as a man and a christian, he was distinguished by ever expressing a just indignation of every thing base and dishonourable, by an inflexible integrity, and by a series

of liberal and benevolent actions; his ability for which was improved by a virtuous self-denial and moderation; his heart was friendly; and his manners marked by frankness and simplicity."

The writer of this article apprehends that, besides the above-mentioned works, Dr. Harris was the author of a tract, without his name, on religious establishments, in answer to "An Essay on Establishments in Religion," which passed as the work of Mr. Rotheram; but was suspected to have been dictated, or at least revised by Archbishop Secker. Dr. Harris was also the editor of a volume of the Posthumous Sermons of a much esteemed Friend, Mr. William West, minister of the congregation of protestant dissenters at the Mint, in Exeter: where he succeeded the learned Mr. Joseph Hallet.

Dr. Harris left no children. His widow died the 4th of June, 1787, aged 78 respected for worth and piety, and endeared to many by her friendly disposition, and her charitable benevolent deeds. On her death a niece, by a sister, succeeded to his fortune, cherishing the most grateful and affectionate respect for his memory: who married the Rev. John Hughes, pastor, though himself a Pædobaptist, of the Baptist congregation in Honiton.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An authentic ACCOUNT of FRENCH GUIANA, commonly called CAYENNE, extracted from the JOURNAL of a FRENCH OFFICER, who, by Order of the late GOVERNMENT of FRANCE, undertook three different VOYAGES to explore and ascertain the NATURE of the SOIL, CLIMATE, and PRODUCTIONS of that COLONY.

(Continued from page 525, of Vol. IX.)

FROM what has been hitherto said, it will be easily inferred, that the effeminacy in manners and customs, which generally prevails in tropical countries, is not less observable in Guiana than in other parts between the tropics. The dress of the male sex consists in white pantaloons and a linen jacket, and the women spend the greatest part of their lives in a hammock. There is perhaps no country where so much money is laid out for this piece of furniture as in Guiana, where it serves for ornament as well as convenience. All hammocks are made of cotton; they are in general from six to seven feet in length, and nearly as broad; yet their immense width is not perceived but on lying down in them. They are fastened on both

* *Memoirs of Hollis*, p. 210. v. i.

both ends by a number of small cotton strings, which join at each end a large rope of the same stuff. The whole burden is supported by these ropes, which are fastened to the walls of the room by means of large hooks; the hammocks are generally suspended in the corners of the room, where they hang, like swings, in the form of a garland. I have seen saloons, the four corners of which were ornamented with such hammocks; and if there were four women in the house, they were sure to be occupied.

For the full enjoyment of a hammock an art is required, which the Creoles of Cayenne possess in a high degree of perfection. They sit down, or rather recline, on them in the most charming attitude, and thus swing whole hours together in an uniform motion, to support which they make use of their leg, carelessly hanging down from the hammock, with which now and then they tip the ground, in a manner which can hardly be perceived. The men possess the same talent; and it must be confessed, that a hammock is a pleasant thing if you know how to enjoy it. Many persons sleep in them; and this sort of beds affords, the advantage, that in every position all parts of the body are supported in an equal manner; for this reason children are frequently put into hammocks, where they perform their little motions with the utmost ease and without danger. They also take rides and pay visits in hammocks in the same manner as in the Antilles; in which case the hammock is fastened to a large bamboo, the two ends of which rest on the shoulders of two negroes, who carry it along. Very fine hammocks are made in Cayenne; but the most beautiful are imported from Para in Brazil, situated on the right banks of the river Amazon. The latter are made of variegated cotton, after various designs, ornamented with borders, tassels and fringes, and cost about fifty dollars.

Hammocks being particularly useful on journeys by land, it will not be improper to insert here a brief description of the usual mode of travelling in the interior of French Guiana. As the rivers and the sea are made use of for conveying goods, and keeping up a communication between the different cantons, there exist no roads throughout the whole colony but in the small island of Cayenne. The parts to which new roads might lead, are moreover, as yet of too little consequence, and the interjacent country is too desert to encourage their construction. The inhabitants being, however, frequently necessitated to travel

in the interior of the country, especially in summer, when it is extremely difficult to sail along the coast against winds and currents, they provide themselves in such cases with provisions, and all other articles they stand in need of; the principal piece of furniture is the hammock, which is packed up in a large square basket, called *Pacasat*; but they also take with them tools for clearing the ground of brambles and bushes; and guns, in case they should fall in with game of any kind, and thus equipped they set out on their journey.

A good compass and some very indifferent guides serve to direct the course of these caravans. From want of inns, they halt, at the fall of night, near some spring of good water, which at a distance from the coast is very common in French Guiana; prepare their frugal meal, light a fire, which at night-time is often necessary in the forests; and form, of the branches of trees, a canopy, impenetrable to the rain, under which the hammock is suspended. If they light upon a habitation, they are sure to be received with the utmost kindness and hospitality.

The inhabitants of Guiana are plentifully supplied with all the requisites of a good table, but they prefer, as is generally the case in all the colonies, salt meat and fish to fresh provisions. This may be owing to the usual bluntness of the organic system which prevails in warm countries, and to the particular way of life of the colonists; but nature probably invites them also to give the preference to such food, as it is not liable to pass quickly into a state of putrefaction. However this may be, it is at least certain, that the inhabitants of Guiana are passionately fond of every thing which is strong and piquant; for this they cultivate several sorts of pepper for culinary purposes, however intolerably sharp and pungent they may be. Pepper acts above all a principal part in their suppers, where they usually regale themselves with a dish of fish, seasoned with pepper to such a degree, that it makes the mouth smart in the most painful manner. But sometimes the pepper, which is of the size of a pistachio, is also served up in particular vessels, and then every one squeezes out as much of the juice as he pleases; a slight compression is sufficient to give a great quantity of sauce an acid and pungent taste.

The Creoles being so excessively fond of salt and high-seasoned dishes, it is difficult to account for the pleasure they find in a tasteless species of food as the *Cassava*, which

which is a large round cake, about three lines thick, made of coarse flour of Manioc, slightly baked on a tin plate. The Creoles eat the Cassava instead of bread, and prefer it to the best and finest sorts of the latter. The other dishes common in Guiana, are the same as in other colonies; the *Calatoll* in particular, a dish chiefly prepared of the fruit of a plant called *Combua*, is frequent in that colony.

At every meal, a negro presents to the guests a glass of ratafia, as soon as the first course is removed. That liquor is as transparent at Cayenne as the purest spring-water; very wholesome, and acquires a more pleasant flavour the older it grows, especially since the colonists have applied themselves to distil it over new gathered cinnamon.

The climate of French Guiana is far more salubrious than that of any of the Antilles: and yet we find it frequently asserted, that a pestiferous air is breathed in that country, which is in this respect generally assimilated to Batavia and other parts; most noted for the unhealthfulness of their climate. As this erroneous opinion chiefly took its rise from the unfortunate expedition to *Kourou*, which about thirty years ago was undertaken by command of the late Duke of Choiseul, then prime minister of France; we shall here insert a faithful account of that ill-judged enterprize.

The colony of Cayenne, which had been long neglected by the French government, seemed at once to engross all its attention. Ten thousand persons were destined to people the immense deserts of French Guiana. But instead of first sending thither the most necessary articles, and preparing the country for the reception of a number of people which exceeded the population of the whole colony, and instead of previously exploring the nature of the country, and enquiring into the most proper season for carrying the intended expedition into effect; the ten thousand persons were put on board several ships, together with the provisions, cloathing, implements of agriculture, &c. designed for their use. The ships arrived at *Kourou*, twelve leagues below Cayenne, in the most rainy season of the year. They found a country deluged with rain and destitute of all resources; no sheds even existed, which might have served as magazines, and under the slight coverings, which were run up in the utmost hurry, and the articles discharged from on board the ships were heaped pell mell together; cloathing, flour and medicines, lay intermingled with barrels of oil and salt meat.

Heat and humidity soon produced fermentation and putrefaction; and the people, worn out with the fatigues of a long passage, unsheltered from the inclemencies of the season, and driven to despair by misery and hunger, were cut off in great numbers. Thus this army of new colonists vanished, as it were, in a moment; all France stood aghast at the calamitous event, and concluded, that people who perished through misery and hunger, had fallen victims of the insalubrious climate. This erroneous opinion, which still prevails in France, has ruined the colony of Cayenne, inasmuch as it has not only prevented the French government from paying the least attention to that country, but also detained a number of Europeans and inhabitants of the West India Islands from settling in Guiana.

Two different seasons only are, properly speaking, observable in that colony, that is, the dry and the rainy season. The former generally continues from the beginning of June until the end of September, during which time the heat is commonly very oppressive; the air is almost continually serene, and scarcely a few drops of rain descend to purify and cool the atmosphere. The heavy falls of rain begin in the month of October, and are very frequent in December, January, February and March, at which time they begin gradually to decrease until the dry season sets in.

During the rainy season, that is, for seven or eight months, the heat is as moderate as can be expected so near to the equator; nay the Negroes sometimes complain of cold; and, upon the whole, the state of health is as good there as in Europe. At the time, only, when stagnant waters are dried up and corrupted by the heat, fevers prevail for about two months, which, though not contagious, yet prove very destructive.

The season bears a close resemblance to the winter in the Antilles, which forms there also a critical period; but in Cayenne it is not attended, as it frequently is in the West Indies, with earthquakes and hurricanes, as dreadful for the inhabitants of the islands, as for the seamen who frequent those parts.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The Principles of POLITICAL ARITHMETIC *illustrated in an Estimate of the NATIONAL WEALTH of GREAT BRITAIN.* By J. J. GRELLIER.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC may not improperly be considered as the art of computing the wealth of nations. It does

does not determine in what national wealth truly consists, but estimates the value of whatever passes under this name, and distinguishes the proportions in which the component articles may be applied to purposes conducive to the safety or prosperity of the community.

It is evident that in the application of arithmetic to the subjects of political economy, it must lose much of its precision, from the fluctuating nature of most descriptions of property, both with respect to distribution and value, the state of which it is one of its chief objects to estimate; it however retains a sufficient degree of certainty to become an interesting subject to every individual who wishes to acquire a just idea of the strength and resources either of the community to which he belongs, or of other states; while it offers many subjects for reflection, and furnishes the statesman with much important information.

If the particulars which it is necessary to assume as facts, could be obtained correct; the conclusions drawn from them would be nearly as determinate and invariable as in any other branch of arithmetic: but if the former are not strictly true, the latter will be but approximations, however near they may come to the truth. Such approximations, however, may be sufficient for most useful purposes, though it must be confessed that a greater degree of certainty, which would render our knowledge on this subject more valuable, is very desirable; at the same time it is difficult to attain, as it does not depend so much on the labours or investigations of individuals, as on the measures adopted by the governments of different countries, who alone possess the means of ascertaining, with greater precision, the principal assumptions on which political computations are founded.

The strict amount of the wealth of a country cannot be known without an exact inventory of all the particulars that compose it, a thing utterly impracticable in large, and particularly in commercial states, and which, if it were possible to obtain perfectly true, even in the most minute particulars, would not remain so during the time necessary to make out the account, and therefore might not be of more utility than a tolerable correct *estimate*, which, being considered as a medium between small variations, will, for a considerable time, furnish sufficient ground for useful conclusions. So far, indeed, are we from having exact accounts of the wealth of different countries, that even

such of the materials necessary to form an estimate as we do possess, though furnished pursuant to legislative authority, are scarce, in any instance, strictly correct, and being generally formed for particular purposes, are frequently ill adapted to any other use: from such documents, however, we must be content to draw our principal information; and if the nature of the subject precludes demonstration, we may, at least, endeavour, by proceeding on rational grounds, to arrive at conclusions consistent with probability.*

In endeavouring to determine the increase and present state of the national wealth of Great Britain, it will be considered as consisting in the value of the LAND, and of stock, the latter term comprehending all useful realizations of past industry, except improvements of the soil, which make part of the present value of land; and if the amount of the national *capital* can be ascertained, it will naturally lead to an investigation of the general *income*, both as arising from such capital, and from the profits of labour; but as in all inquiries of this kind, the state of the population of the country is an object of principal importance, it will be necessary to take a short view of this disputed subject.

* The Earl of Lauderdale, in his *Plan for altering the manner of collecting a large part of the public revenue*, remarks, that "There are many attempts to calculate, or rather to guess at, the amount both of the capital and income of the country; but all of them proceed so much upon conjecture, and are so loose and vague, that there can be no reliance upon them." This general censure of all the valuations that have been formed of the amount of the national capital and income, though it by no means encourages similar attempts, implies that there is much room for improvement in the mode of forming such estimates; and as the subject is certainly of a more determinate nature than many respecting which an approach to truth is not thought impossible, there seems to be no reason that an endeavour should not be made to attain a greater degree of correctness. It is by no means presumed that the following estimate is free from objections; some of the particulars, it must be acknowledged, rest on evidence too indirect or defective, and in several instances the desire of avoiding exaggeration has caused the numbers to be stated rather below what the authority on which they are founded seemed to warrant. If, however, it appears to be formed on rational principles, it may be improved by those who possess more correct information on any of the subjects which it embraces.

It is the number of inhabitants that a country maintains that gives the land itself the chief part of its value, of which we have many proofs in the former and present state of different parts of Europe, and in the rise of the value of land with the increase of population in our own island. That Great Britain is now more fully inhabited than in the early periods of its history, few persons will doubt, whatever may be their opinion respecting its advance or decline in this respect of late years: At the time of the Norman Conquest, the people of England are supposed to have been somewhat above 2,000,000; and from their depressed condition, the frequency of foreign and domestic wars, and of pestilential distempers, their increase during many of the succeeding reigns may be reasonably doubted, though there are no means of ascertaining with any precision, the real state of the population at that period. From an account of the produce of a poll-tax, an estimate has been formed by Mr. Chalmers of the number of inhabitants in 1377, and as the additions which he has made to the number in the return certainly do not appear too small, the total, which amounts to 2,353,203, cannot be less than the whole number of the people of England and Wales at that time, if the account on which it is founded is to be depended on. It must be confessed that there are few particulars relating to this country of which so little is known with certainty, as its population, both with respect to the actual number of inhabitants at particular periods, and their increase or diminution of late: its progress during the three last centuries, however, seems to be generally acknowledged; for even those who maintain, that the population has of late been declining, admit that it had increased greatly about the period of the Revolution, some years previous to which it was estimated at 6,000,000.* From that time to the present, it appears from the returns made to the Tax-office, that the number

* Dr. Davenant stated the whole number of the people in 1690 as high as *seven millions*; and by the account published by him it appears, that the number of houses at that time was 1,319,215, of which about 500,000 are said to have been cottages, having only one chimney; but as the number of hearths by the same account was 2,563,527, or not quite two to each house, it seems probable that the number of small houses was much more considerable, and therefore that the rate of six persons to a house, which he adopts, was too high.

of houses has been considerably less than it appeared to be by the hearth-money accounts: these returns shew a considerable fluctuation, both in the number of houses charged to the house and window duties, and of those excused on account of poverty, and give the numbers at different periods as follows:—

	Charged and chargeable.	Excused for poverty.	Total.
1750 .	729,048 .	— .	—
1759 .	704,053 .	282,429 .	986,482
1761 .	704,543 .	276,149 .	980,692
1777 .	701,473 .	251,261 .	952,734
1781 .	721,351 .	284,459 .	1,005,810

According to these accounts it appears, that since the Revolution the population of England, so far from having increased, has been less than it is generally admitted to have been at that period. The obvious great accession of buildings to London and most of the principal towns, however, excites a doubt with respect to the sufficiency of this evidence; for though it is certain that some towns have fallen into decay, and many villages, formerly considerable, are now almost annihilated, the increase of others appears more than sufficient to counterbalance these instances of depopulation, and, on a general view, it will be difficult to believe that there has been any diminution of the whole number of houses, if, indeed, there has not been of late years a considerable increase*. It must, however,

* The increase of the hereditary and temporary excise shews an increased consumption of beer, ale, &c. from which it may be presumed, that the number of consumers is increased. The produce of these duties from the year 1776, exclusive of 70,000l. per ann. pursuant to 9 Geo. 2. and 7002l. 14s. 3d. per ann. pursuant to 30 Geo. 2. has been as follows:—

1777—	271,119	4	11
1778—	280,927	18	2½
1779—	311,224	0	6½
1780—	313,038	12	3½
1781—	301,143	9	8¼
1782—	344,826	2	8½
1783—	270,701	11	5
1784—	321,819	7	4
1785—	308,488	14	3
1786—	296,900	6	8½
1787—	369,706	17	7½
1788—	322,936	6	8½
1789—	337,607	16	7
1790—	372,027	12	5
1791—	351,350	11	7½
1792—	384,345	0	8½
1793—	380,782	6	4
1794—	388,069	8	6½
1795—	346,225	1	4½
1796—	306,247	13	6½
1797—	404,446	19	0
1798—	420,557	8	0½

be observed, that an increase of houses does not imply a proportionate increase of inhabitants, as, from a different mode of living, a greater number of houses are become necessary to accommodate the same number of inhabitants than they would have required a hundred years since.

The official returns of the total number of houses have always been incomplete; but it is asserted, that in many manufacturing districts the proportion of omitted houses is of late greatly beyond the practice of former times, and that the proportion is still increasing, from the absolute necessity which the surveyors and collectors of the duties perceive of lenity towards the poor, whose inability to support their increasing burthens is daily becoming more known to these officers. The natural tendency of the great increase of taxes, particularly on articles of general consumption, seems to be, to reduce to poverty a great number of persons of small property, which must cause an addition to the number of the poor; and, in fact, this class of the community appears to have increased considerably, from the poor's-rate, which in 1686 was only 665,362*l.* but in 1776 amounted to 1,556,804*l.* and at present exceeds 2,000,000*l.* The number of houses omitted in the returns is, therefore, probably much greater than formerly, which is strongly confirmed by some late inquiries respecting the state of the poor.

According to the returns it appears, that the total number of houses in England and Wales in 1781, was 1,005,810*, which, allowing five persons to a house, makes the number of inhabitants 5,029,050: but as a considerable addition should be made for the houses omitted, and on account of the number of individuals residing in many instances in the same building, as in public schools, hospitals, prisons, and barracks, there will be little danger of exceeding the truth, in stating the whole number at 5,500,000. The population of Scotland appears by accounts recently taken, to have increased considerably †, and cannot be less than 1,500,000, so that the whole number of inhabitants of Great Britain is about 7,000,000.

* By the accounts presented to the House of Commons it appears, that the number of persons paying the assessed taxes in 1797 was 791,802, from which we may conclude, that the number of houses charged to the house and window duties has increased since the above period.

† See Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland.

Assuming this number as a sufficiently correct estimate of the total population, it may not be very difficult to distinguish nearly the proportion of those who subsist by the labour of others, to those by whom they are supported; and of the unproductive, though in most instances useful, labourers, to those on whose labour the annual produce, and consequently all additions to the national stock, depends.

From several accounts it appears, that, of the whole number of persons living, more than one fourth are children under 10 years of age, who therefore contribute little or nothing to their own maintenance; for though, in some few manufactures, children under this age are employed, they are more than counterbalanced by the greater number who remain unemployed (otherways than in education) for several years beyond the age of 10. After deducting 1,750,000, the number of these future labourers, it will be found that about one in 28 of the remainder, or 187,500, are incapacitated by old age or infirmities from useful labour, including all persons in the different hospitals and infirmaries, and most of the inhabitants of alms-houses and other charitable establishments. But of those who are supported by the labour of others, or by the property of others, which is equivalent, there are many who follow a species of employment, by which they obtain this property, which employment is, however, of no benefit to the country, as it is not only unproductive, but useless, and in many cases injurious, to the community; such are gamblers, swindlers, thieves, prostitutes, beggars, gipsies, &c. whose aggregate number probably exceeds considerably 150,000*. The convicts and prisoners confined in the different prisons of Great Britain, and on board hulks, are usually about 10,000 persons, whose labour is lost to the community; for the work at present performed in some of our jails scarcely deserves mention:—if ever the excellent system of the

* In "A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," there is a detailed estimate of the persons who are supposed to support themselves in and near London, by pursuits either criminal, illegal, or immoral, which makes their number amount to 115,000. From the situation and abilities of the author it may be presumed this account is as near the truth as the subject admits; and, allowing even a considerable deduction from it on account of several descriptions of persons included maintaining themselves in *part* by useful labour, it shews that the above number cannot exceed the truth for the whole kingdom.

prisons of Philadelphia should be adopted in this country, such persons could no longer be considered as useless and unprofitable hands.

There is another class of a very different description, who are supported by the labour of others: this is the nobility and gentry, whose exemption from labour is considered as a part of their honour and distinction; some, it is true, hold employments under the government, and a few are engaged in agriculture and trade, but the majority, who subsist on the income they possess, without following any useful occupation, is probably not less than 5000.

These numbers include persons of both sexes, and are all rather below the truth than beyond it; together they amount to 2,102,500 persons, and, being deducted from the whole population of 7,000,000, makes the number of those who work 4,897,500. But it is well known, that of those who gain a subsistence by their labour, many follow employments which, though more or less necessary and useful, do not, in the least degree, increase the quantity or value of the produce of the country; the number of these unproductive labourers is nearly as follows:—

Army, officers and men, including half-pay, commissaries, agents, &c.	150,000
Navy, ditto.	120,000
Officers and clerks employed in collecting the revenue, and other offices under government.	6,000
Clergy of the churches of England and Scotland.	18,000
Ditto, dissenters of every description.	14,000
School-masters (exclusive of clergymen) and school-mistresses	20,000
Judges, counsel, attorneys, sheriff's officers, jailors, and all persons employed in the execution of the laws, except constables, headboroughs, &c.	14,000
Players, musicians, dancing-masters, &c.	5,000
Women supported by their husbands' labour	300,000
Female servants of all descriptions.	400,000
Male servants.	100,000
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	1,147,000

It must be confessed that the number of some of these classes of persons cannot be ascertained with much precision: this, however, is of no great importance, if the total is not far from the truth, as the ob-

ject is chiefly to shew the proportion of unproductive to productive labourers; the latter may be distinguished according to the following statement:—

Merchants, brokers, factors, and others depending on foreign trade.	25,000
Clerks to ditto, and in the offices of commercial companies.	40,000
Seamen in the merchant's service, including coasting-trade and fisheries.	110,000
Lightermen, watermen, &c.	3,000
Persons employed in the different manufactures.	2,000,000
Mechanics not belonging to the manufactures, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, wheel-wrights, ship-wrights, boat-builders, &c.	40,000
Painters, engravers, carvers, and other artists.	5,000
Shopkeepers, viz. butchers, bakers, publicans, fishmongers, poulterers, pastrycooks, grocers, chandlers, pawnbrokers, apothecaries, &c.	100,000
Farmers, graziers, and all persons employed in agriculture, including millers, mealmen, farriers, horse-doctors, &c.	1,427,500
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	3,750,500

Thus we see, that in this country the whole people depend, for subsistence and all the conveniences of life, on the labour of little more than *one half*; and the increase or decrease of this number, and of the effect produced by the individuals who compose it, is the measure of the increase or decline of national strength. In a different state of society, however, the number of those who are included in this class would vary considerably; for if those whom we consider as unproductive labourers were not employed in their several vocations, their duties, or at least the principal of them, must be divided among those who at present are the efficient labourers, who, thus being obliged to give up a part of their time to unproductive purposes, could not perform the same quantity of useful labour as at present, and consequently, to support an equal population, a greater number of persons would be compelled to engage, at least partially, in productive employments.

Of those who obtain a subsistence by defending, instructing, or serving others, the greater part are highly useful to the community, and in the present state of society a nation could not exist without them;

them; but as they do not contribute to the production of any of the necessaries of life or articles of commerce, it is evident that they depend entirely on the exertions of the productive labourers, who are the source, not only of the general subsistence and of the means of commerce, but of all accumulation of stock, which is in fact the surplus of former produce beyond the consumption. The power of acquiring national wealth, therefore, depends principally on the proportion of productive labourers to the whole number of inhabitants; for though the population of a country should have greatly increased, if it had been chiefly by an addition of idle hands, the produce would remain the same, and, the consumption being much greater, the country must become poorer: but it likewise depends, in a great measure, on the facility with which labour is performed; for if a country contained only half the number of labouring inhabitants with the same number of other persons it had at a former period, but this half, by means of machinery and other improvements, could produce the same effect as the whole number before, such a country would become considerably richer, though the total population was diminished, and the proportion of unproductive to productive persons increased; for there would be the same supply and a much less consumption: and wherever the produce or supply exceeds the consumption, there will be an acquisition of stock; for, unless the surplus could be reserved for some useful or desirable purpose, it would soon cease to be produced, by the supply falling to the level of the demand for consumption. The surplus reserved, or converted into stock, is a fund for supporting an increase of exertion, or for supplying the means of future enjoyment.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SALE IN CHESHIRE.

THE Township of Sale in Cheshire is distant about five miles from Manchester, and two from Altringham; is bounded on the north side by the river Mersey, which separates this part of the county from Lancashire, and is intersected by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which is here supplied with water from several small streams which run through the Township. The principal proprietor

is Charles White, esq. of Manchester, who has a country-seat here. The Township consists of about six hundred and fifty Cheshire acres, five hundred and twenty of which are in cultivation. A considerable part of Sale adjoins the turnpike-road from Manchester to Chester, which is a very favourable circumstance to our farmers, whose constant intercourse is with the former place. The lands on the north-east and west sides of Manchester, being better situated for carrying on the different branches of the fustian manufacture, are little used for agricultural purposes, hence that populous town is, in a great measure, supplied with vegetable food from such parts of Cheshire as lie nearest to it. So excellent a market, and at so convenient a distance may easily be conceived a capital inducement to the farmer's exertions; I am of opinion, however, those of our neighbourhood have profited most by these advantages.

Twenty years ago, the average of the annual rent of land per acre in this Township was about forty shillings; it is now five pounds or upwards, an increase which it is presumed cannot frequently be paralleled. The soil of the Township is, generally speaking, a black, loose earth, which is found to be amazingly improved in fertility by the addition of marle, and what is here commonly termed Manchester manure, that is, a mixture of coal-ashes, stable, and other kinds of dung, which that town produces. When large quantities of this kind of manure are wanted, the more opulent farmers have it conveyed to them in boats by the duke's canal, at an easy rate; but, as the carts, which take provisions to Manchester, usually return laden with dung, a sufficient quantity is generally obtained in that way. An excellent manure for grass is also to be procured by scraping the paved roads in the neighbourhood.

The river Mersey occasionally overflows about one-eighth part of Sale; but as it is meadow land which is subject to these inundations, excepting in few instances, they are of the greatest benefit.

Coaly and other barren impregnations are here seldom met with, and the land is in general very free from any natural obstructions to improvement. The farms are of small size, seldom comprising more than thirty acres; and few of the fields are more than three acres.

With few exceptions, some of the following courses obtain through the Township: first year, lay oats; second ditto, ploughed

ploughed potatoes; third ditto, wheat; fourth ditto, oats and clover, or barley and clover, which will be mended by a little manure at the time of sowing; fifth ditto, clover and such other artificial grasses as may have been sown with it.

Or, first year, delved potatoes, with an after crop of turnips; second ditto, barley and clover, with manure as before; third ditto, clover, which mows well twice.

Or, first year, lay oats; second ditto, ploughed potatoes; third ditto, wheat with clover; fourth ditto, clover, which mows very well twice; fifth ditto, clover, which mows well once.

Or first year, lay oats; second ditto, oats and clover, with manure; third ditto, clover mowed twice, and often very good.

When no turnips are sown after the potatoes, as in the second course, it is common to sow wheat after them, and regulate the succeeding crops accordingly; and when the field is intended to pasture for any number of years, it is well to sow white clover, trefoil, ryegrass, and other artificial grass-seeds, along with the red clover, that there may be a fuller bottom when it comes to lie.

Delving the land for potatoes is here very much practised, and is found to answer every expectation. By this method the soil is much better divided and cleaned, and the manure far better incorporated than by the plough. A fresh earth is also raised, which in lands previously often manured is found to contain all these nutritive properties, which may readily be conceived to have sunk beneath that soil usually turned up by the plough. By this practice, the crops are also much earlier, more abundant, and, every thing considered, it is here generally believed, less expensive than by the old method; the land, at the same time, being far better fitted for the reception of the succeeding crops of corn. It must be observed, however, that where this practice is pretty general, the farmer is prevented from delving as much as he could wish, by the want of good hands. It would be difficult for persons, unacquainted with this branch of husbandry, to form any idea of the amazing profits which have this year attended it. I am well assured there are many fields in this township, the last crops of which would have purchased the fee simple of the land. Such extraordinary profits are not however to be reckoned upon; but when the produce sells at one third of the recent prices, the advantage is great enough. Great fears have been entertained in many

places respecting a probable scarcity of potatoes next year, in consequence of the high price of seed: I am therefore happy to bear witness to an increased plantation in this neighbourhood, and am informed, that a more extensive report would not fail to remove all doubts as to a deficiency next season.

The implements of husbandry here used are chiefly of the old sort: yet our farmers are not superstitious in their attachment to them, but, on the contrary, have shewn an unusual readiness, in many instances, to adopt the more recent improvements, when they have been fairly convinced of their superior utility.

A man is paid by the Township for destroying moles, great quantities of which used to infest this part of the country.

Not more than one-tenth part of Sale is pasturage, yet our farmers are enabled to keep moderate stocks, having a right of common on Sale Moor, which is an extensive piece of waste ground in the centre of the Township, and adjoining some part or other of almost every farm.

The land here is little overshadowed with trees; and such as are considered necessary for repairs, &c. are pruned and made to cover as little ground as possible. The fences are also constructed upon the most economical plans, and are generally kept in great order. Where new hedges are wanted, and quick wood is used, it is planted on a level with the field, and no mound raised, in which manner this useful fence wood is found to grow most expeditiously, and afford the least protection to weeds.

Although the Township is nearly level, there are no lodgments of water greater than those necessary for cattle.

The uncommon industry of our people, and the neatness and order which prevail in our farms, are truly exemplary; and whilst they occasion to the admiring traveller a landscape truly interesting, at the same time afford him the greatest proof of our prosperity.

The small inclosures near the farm-houses are mostly planted with apple, pear, plumb, and cherry-trees, and underneath these the gooseberry and currant bushes are set. These collections, when judiciously managed, are highly ornamental as well as useful. There are few cottages which have not a little garden attached to them. But the poor derive the greatest advantage from a custom, which, if not peculiar to this county, is not very general. Such of them as are careful to accu-

accumulate a quantity of manure are readily accommodated by the farmer with land to set it upon for potatoes, without paying any thing for it; by which means they obtain this, now necessary, article at an easy rate, and the farmer receives assistance to his land, which costs him nothing.

During the late high price of provisions, the poor have been under the necessity of living upon those potatoes which they would otherwise have saved for seed; and their situation would have prevented them from profiting by the above custom, had not the townships in this neighbourhood generously furnished them with seed-potatoes gratis.

The wages of a labouring man are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day; women, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Some farmers allow a quart of ale per day to the men, and proportion the wages accordingly. Men servants that live in the houses, eat, &c. with the farmer, expect from 10l. to 20l. per annum. Women, who have the same privileges, ask from 5l. to 8l. Delving potatoes is taken by the rood of eight square yards, at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per rood, according to the nature of the soil, and the expectation of the employer. Getting them up is also contracted for at prices similarly proportioned. The wages for mowing, ditching, draining, and the like, are too uncertain to quote with accuracy. I am of opinion, that one half of the delving, weeding, reaping, and many other equally laborious employments, is here performed by women; and they have often convinced me, that men receive greater wages more from custom than superior merit.*

A. N.

June 20, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed that the influence of fashion enters into every human concern, and its various turns and changes have almost as sensible an effect upon literature as upon dress; upon philosophy, as upon politics. Each change arises from the increase of wealth, or knowledge, or industry, or the love of novelty; and it were as easy to discover an adequate cause for a revolution in metaphysics, as for the fancy in the shape of a new shoe-buckle. The hand of time is wont to conduct the improvements in every art and every science to that point of simpli-

city, where a more perspicacious order of beings would probably have commenced their discoveries. At the close of the eighteenth century, the wheel of fashion has touched the point, at which philosophy, politics, and morality, ought properly to have set out—education. To form the mind of youth, is to mould the disposition of a new generation; it is the reformation or the debasement of mankind for a certain period; it is the confirmation or the destruction of all that our ancestors have done of good, or wise, or virtuous. Education may be called the art of concentrating the spirit of philosophy, and of the acquisitions of our forefathers. It draws them to a focus, and fits them for present use.

Locke saw the necessity of attention to education, and reasoned upon it; Helvetius imagined, Rousseau felt, Condillae mistook theory for practice, and Edgeworth from practice deduces theory. Little is now wanting but perseverance in the arduous task, to effect all that can be desired, and to produce a virtuous and enlightened race.

In order to attain this end, however, one thing is necessary, which seems to have been slightly regarded by most of the writers upon this subject, to have been rejected as superfluous by others, and to have been purposely omitted altogether by the candid and ingenious author of *Practical Education*—I mean early attention to religion.

Miss Edgeworth has treated of all parts of education connected with the present life, in a manner that combines the research of the theorist, with the corroborative testimony of the practitioner. But she has not sufficiently attended to the most important of all points—"our being's end and aim"—the object of our existence. This is to acquire happiness, and to promote that of others; to avoid evil ourselves, and to prevent evil in others. Upon these points do the virtue and the prosperity of the world depend, individual and collective.

But general or speculative motives are not of themselves strong enough to balance the counter impulse of the passions, which act individually and immediately. They require the assistance of religion—of the prospects and sanctions of eternity. Is it not rational then to afford such support to the young and flexible mind, at a time when the passions are most violent, and most difficult to counteract by mere reason? Must we pass our lives without that support; or must each individual, in order

* Such reports as this will be thankfully received from any of our friends or correspondents. EDITOR.

to chuse his religion, involve himself in the abstruse questions of original sin and social order? Must he wade through the various systems of false or erroneous religions, that have divided the world?—It is impossible.—Neither the time nor the inclinations, nor the abilities, nor the necessary callings, of men will admit of this: and if it were practicable, half a life would probably be consumed in deciding upon their merit or demerit; and old age would have extinguished the passions, before the necessity of restraining them were determined. On the boundless ocean, without some guide, the directing helm were of little use: Reason is indeed the rudder of our bark, but Religion is the compass that points out the welcome shore.

These reflections were occasioned by a comparison between two recent works upon the subject of education; rivals in point of utility, as well as of literary merit. Hannah More teaches us to expect visible and tangible blessings and comforts from the Holy Spirit, if we fast and pray from the time of our birth: but while she inculcates methodism, she forgets Christianity. Perhaps she believes all that she writes; I hope she does. But too much violence on any subject, changes an advocate into a partizan; and, therefore, that part of the *Strictures on Female Education* will be laughed at, laid aside, and forgotten by some, whilst it will serve to prejudice many against the whole work.

Maria Edgeworth, on the other hand, omits the subject entirely.

Sincere in my attachment to religion, convinced of its truth, and of the importance of its being early impressed on the mind, I observe with equal concern the redundancy of the one lady, and the deficiency of the other.

Miss E. says, in her preface, that she purposely avoids treating of religion, because every parent may and will teach it, according as the principles and judgment of each may direct, and “she wishes not to make profelytes.” But why then discuss the art of teaching at all? Every parent may provide his child with toys according to his fancy; or may regulate the tasks of his young pupil, as his judgment shall direct; or may follow former maxims, and ascribe as much importance to superficial accomplishment in the tuition of the daughter, as her mother’s schoolmistress would probably have done. But in these matters it is acknowledged that parents are liable to error, and that increased attention, and additional expe-

rience may provide useful rules for their direction. And yet in a matter of infinitely greater moment than any one of these; in that which should serve as the polar star in the voyage through life, and which points to the haven of eternal rest; that where truth is but one, and, however our ignorance be prone to mistakes, there is no room for variety of fancies, for every deviation must be error, greater or less;—there, it is left to the ignorance, or the carelessness, or the caprice of every parent to guide, or not to guide, the mind of youth.

If religion can have any hold on the mind, it must be early instilled. If religion be of any use, it must be taught rationally. If religion be designed to restrain the passions, it must have its foundation fixed before the passions rise in an impetuous phalanx to resist its approach. We laugh at the absurd position, when Godwin tells us gravely, that a man should not make choice of a profession till the age of twenty-five: it is not less irrational to say that a man must be left in the dark, with regard to religion, till he becomes old enough to chuse and decide for himself which he will embrace. It very rarely happens that men who have attained that period of manhood, unacquainted with religion, will then stoop voluntarily to impose on themselves its restraints; or will take the pains to investigate what their early habits must have led them to despise, and their present desires must urge them to reject.

But, it is said, religion should be founded on reason, not on prejudice;—most assuredly. The same caution is to be observed in teaching religion, as in explaining any science. Let not its proofs be taught, let not its doctrines be examined, till the child have reason to comprehend; but let it be laid open to young reason, and wait not till old reason fly to it, to read its own condemnation for a life of misconduct, and meet every incitement to reject its authority. Let religion be a regimen for prevention, not a prescription for an obstinate disease.

Yet I cannot consent to condemn as *prejudice* (a fashionable word of great latitude) that predisposition to regard the subject with reverence, and to acknowledge its importance, which can alone arise from the early care of the attentive parent, and which leaves a tinge upon the whole course and tenor of life. This it is which, in the untutored and the ill-disposed, grows into superstition and weakness;

ness; but which humanizes and invigorates the well-regulated mind, and produces constancy, heroism and virtue.

I wish not to make *profelytes*, neither, though firmly convinced of the superiority of the religion that I profess; for a treatise on education is not a disquisition on religion, or on the comparative merit of sectaries. But I wish that every parent should be convinced of the necessity of early fixing in the mind a reverence for religion in general. The outlines of all religions, and the foundation of all sects (I speak of Christian sects), are the same: in teaching these, therefore, they all agree. And as every parent, I suppose, professes what he really believes to be true, it is surely his duty to impress the same, which he regards as the truth, on the mind of his child. He has thus done his part. The matured reason will afterwards judge for itself, with regard to particulars; but the general impression will ever be retained. All parents who have religion, will, I trust, make their children joint partners in the reasonable hopes that it offers; and will not leave it to the industry of each to search for the seed and sow it too: the harvest may ripen too late to be gathered in.

Nearly allied to a sense of religion, are the virtues of courage and chastity. Military ardor, the sympathy of numbers, is not always to be mistaken for courage. Civil courage is more necessary, and more difficult of acquisition. Why then should it not be taught? And what can serve, like the promises of religion, to inspire conscious rectitude with due confidence? It is in the confidence of conscious rectitude that real courage consists; a virtue as requisite to one sex as to the other. Men, it is allowed, ought not to be slaves of public opinion; in its stead this inward conviction of rectitude should be the standard of their actions. But, to public opinion woman, it is supposed, should not dare to be indifferent.—Why?—Because the very scanty portion of education that is usually bestowed on women, and their consequent unsteadiness of mind, leave them destitute of any fixed rule of conduct. But public opinion is a very variable and uncertain standard, particularly with regard to the female sex. Scarcely are virtue and vice more opposite, than the public sentiment respecting the conduct and manners of women in different countries, and at different periods. Let them then be furnished with a determinate invariable guide, and they will no longer need

to be the wavering slaves of public opinion; nor will they be in danger of offending against it: no public takes offence at virtue.

Religion is this guide. Religion alone can provide such a steady and certain standard.

Prudence*, says the fair author of *Practical Education*, is a sufficient safeguard to chastity, that is, the dread of public censure. But prudence is of two kinds; there may be prudence to conceal, as well as prudence to avoid. By prudence a woman may indulge in the sin, and escape the shame. With impudence she may brave the shame; and with talents, as too many examples prove, she may do it too successfully, but here public opinion is set aside and no rule remains. The prudent *sensualist*, the female *Tartuffe*, still regards the approbation of the world; and she wears a perpetual veil of falsehood, behind which she hides the deficiency of truth, and honor, and virtue.

My profession, which admits me into the most secret recesses of female dissimulation, has given me opportunities of discovering what Miss E.'s innocence could not have imagined, and what would not have been suspected by a man devoted to literature and to his family, as her father appears to be. I have known *chaste patterns of virgin prudence*, whose persons have been for more than twenty years at the disposal of men endowed with ingenuity to obtain, and honour to conceal, the favour.

Chastity is a virtue of no common value to a state, and it should be guarded with no common care. Early religious instruction will sow the seeds of virtue in the vigorous and ductile mind of youth. The plant that arises will be a much more effectual preservative against licentiousness, than any penal statute against adultery, that the excellent intentions of my Lord Auckland and the Right Reverend Prelates can introduce, or that their ingenuity can devise.

Perhaps these hints may not be without some use, to a work so nearly perfect as that which I have been considering. My intrusion on so large a portion of your time demands an apology, but I trust the importance of the subject will plead my excuse. Perhaps I may serve to awaken the attention of some among the

* See *Letters for Literary Ladies*, where the subject is elegantly discussed with regard to married women.

multitude of readers. Perhaps I may be fortunate enough to obtain some degree of approbation, at least for my intentions, from the incomparable and ingenuous writer.

W. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the question proposed by N. K. in page 535, Vol. IX it may, perhaps satisfactorily, be replied, that the existence of the article in the writings, and of course in the age, of Homer is sufficiently proved by the instances which your correspondent has himself produced; and that the unfrequency of its use is to be attributed to a peculiar licence of heroic poetry, as will appear from the consideration that it is very sparingly used by the later heroic poets. Apollonius Rhodius will suffice for an example. Nay, in the iambics of the tragic poets, the article is frequently omitted, when in a prose writer it would have been inserted.

Allow me another moment to correct a false translation of line 78 of the first book of the Iliad;

η γαρ οἶομαι ἀνδρα χολώσμεν.

which ought to be rendered, not, with Dr. Clarke, "For I think that a man will be angry," but, "I think that I shall provoke a man." The accusative case of the pronoun is omitted, because *οἶομαι* and *χολώσμεν* respect the same person. This is a simple matter, but the greatest critics have not been sufficiently aware of it. That admirable scholar Mr. Markland, for instance, has several times violated this propriety of the Greek language in his conjectures, v. g. *Iph. in Aul.* v. 475, where Scaliger and Aldus were mistaken before him; again, on the Supplices, v. 504. and on verse 1192.

It may be curious to remark, that when the Greek poets use the formula *ἴσθι γαῖα*, &c. for *οἰκνύμι γαῖαν* and the like, they still omit the pronoun as though the other form had been adopted. Vide Moschus, *Meg.* v. 75 et sequent. Homer, *Od.* v. 184 et sequent. Apoll. Rhod. iv. 95 et sequent.

But in reality it is the nominative which is understood in this construction*. Vide Eur. *Med.* 751. and following, from

* I mean, if a verb and an infinitive mood following respect the same person, a pronoun or adjective appertaining to that person will stand before the infinitive in the nominative case. V. Hoogv. ad Vigerum p. 207.

οἰκνύ down to *ἐκνύειν* τρωῶν. Soph. *Antig.* 897, 898, Ed. Brunk. 910, 911, of the new edition of Musgrave. This peculiarity was misapprehended by Heath and Henry Stephens on Eur. *Cyclops*, v. 266. and has been offended against by Brunk, in a conjecture on Theoc. xxvii 34. These hints may be of use to young proficient in the Greek language.

Chefbunt,
July 7, 1800.

I am, Sir, your's,
E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine some observations on my paper on insanity were inserted by a lady of considerable literary reputation.

After a few preliminary remarks, your correspondent proceeds to state, that "By ancient sages, the efficacy of reason as an antidote to passion has been strongly urged. Modern inquirers have, with greater acuteness and more sagacity, considered passion as a despot, in possession of power, deaf to the claims of justice, and blind to the splendour of truth: or, as possessing means of corruption but too abundant, and arts of perversion but too insidious, for converting into an auxiliary its most formidable opponent. To wage an equal war, to repel force with force, and passion by passion, to combat the enemy with his own weapons, carries with it a more specious prospect of success; and it is against this hypothesis that the remarks of your correspondent are levelled."

As to the first of these methods of checking the violence of passion, that is by the influence of reason, it must appear absurd, in a disease the very essence of which consists in not admitting the operation of that faculty.

The second, Miss Hays says, "carries with it a more specious prospect of success;" and, of course, she expresses a disapprobation of my objections to it.

The manner in which my objections have been answered, shall now be exhibited by literal quotations from the paper of your correspondent.

"Objecting, he urges, and not without a foundation in truth, the danger lest the new passion, in its failure, should give additional force to that by which it is absorbed. This, in melancholy temperaments, in dispositions of peculiar tenacity, and in singular circumstances, is but too probable."

Now the cases here described are evidently

dently those in which there is a tendency to insanity, to which alone my observations are applied; and in these cases Miss Hays herself acknowledges the probable truth of my statement.

"Yet, if strong passions are, to a certain extent, increased by struggles; to be exhausted by the continued application of stimuli, seems to be in the nature of the human machine."

In this passage, the lady expresses exactly my idea, only in more technical language. I say that passions are exhausted "by gratification;" Miss Hays says, "by the application of stimuli;" of course, every passion by its appropriate stimulus. Now, what is the appropriate stimulus of a lover's passion, for instance, but his *mistress*; the application, therefore, of this stimulus must have a tendency to exhaust his passion.

"Passion rarely acquires this fatal omnipotence till aided by habit, by whose mysterious power the wretched victim is compelled to extract, even from agony, a gloomy and horrid species of gratification."

True; and on that very account it is desirable to interrupt the habit by gratification.

"By opposing passion to passion, in its earlier progress, the force of either is weakened."

In its earlier progress perhaps it might be so; but it is only to that advanced period of its progress, when it has actually produced, or begins to threaten, insanity, that my remarks bear any allusion.

A passion may be regarded as an *inflammation of the mind*. At its first appearance, like other inflammations, there are various methods by which it may be *resolved*; but after it has advanced too far to admit of this, a judicious practitioner would in general be disposed to encourage its *suppuration*.

"By their alternations, as by the motion of the antagonist muscles, the mind loses the sense of fatigue, and experiences relief."

As merely one instance against this observation; what condition is more distressing and intolerable than that in which we experience a continual alternation of hope and fear. How common is it, in such cases, to wish to *know the worst*; after which discovery, however melancholy it may be, the most violent agitation of mind is apt to subside into a state of at least comparative tranquillity and composure.

"In proportion to the absence of others, is the strength and permanence of a single impression."

An idea is an impression upon the mind; as we increase, therefore, the number of our ideas, we, according to this hypothesis, deduct from our capacity of strong emotions. Of course, the employment of a shoe-maker, or a maker of pins, both of which so effectually preclude a multiplicity of ideas, must be more favourable to enthusiasm, than the occupation of a poet, a politician, or a philosopher.

"If men of the world, on whose senses a thousand varied objects impress themselves, become the votaries of ambition or avarice; it is only as these passions seem to include in them the gratification of every other."

Is it reasonable to believe that this is actually the case? Do not we, on the contrary, find, that the votaries of ambition or avarice, when either of these passions has gained a decided ascendancy, become almost entirely insensible to every thing else, and of course cannot include in the object of their favourite pursuit the gratification of those tastes and feelings of which they are no longer conscious?

"Attention divided is necessarily weakened. From the torrent sluiced into many channels, there is little dread of devastation."

But, if you wished to prevent a devastation, would it not be a singular way of *sluicing* a torrent, to oppose to it another torrent equally or perhaps more impetuous?

The remainder of your correspondent's paper principally consists of observations on the moral tendency of mine.

Upon this subject I have only to observe, that when the impropriety of unnecessary restraint in the treatment of maniacs was spoken of, it was likewise stated, that this restraint should be carried so far at least as "to prevent them from doing mischief to others, or any fatal or permanent injury to themselves." A limitation which does away the force of all moral objections.

One passage in your correspondent's critique I cannot forbear to notice.

"If the sensualist quenches his fire in intemperate gratification, are habits of purity and self-control to be expected from this indulgence?"

For the word *lover*, which is made use of in the passage in my paper here referred to, Miss Hays has most unaccountably substituted that of *sensualist*. Surely this lady is not incapable of perceiving a distinction

tion between the two characters; and that love is not more opposite even to hatred, than it is to a brutal sensuality. In the sentence above alluded to, I evidently spoke of that romantic extravagance of sentiment which, by a celebrated physician of the present day, has been classed under the name of "Erotomania," as one of the various species of insanity*.

The justness of the remark, when thus understood, might be illustrated by facts that occur to almost daily observation.

Romantic lovers sufficiently abound, but where is there to be seen such an animal as a romantic husband?

In the sentence with which your correspondent concludes her paper, and indeed in almost every other sentence, she appears to confound the indulgence of a passion with its gratification. This distinction may seem to be a nice one, but it is really very important. A lover may properly be said to *indulge* his passion, by musing continually on the amiable qualities of his mistress; but it is not *gratified*, until he acquires the actual possession of her person.

The man who feels resentment, *indulges* that feeling, whilst brooding over the injuries or insults he has received, and contriving schemes of retaliation and revenge; but until these schemes of retaliation and revenge have been successfully executed, no one would pretend to say that his resentment was *gratified*.

An Epicure, who employs his morning in contemplating the delicacies of an approaching feast, *indulges* his Epicurism; but he does not *gratify* it, until he begins to taste those luxurious viands which he had before looked forward to with such rapturous expectation.

It is the indulgence, without the gratification, of a feeling, that alone has a tendency to give to it a morbid degree of violence and tenacity†.

Hatton Garden.

J. REID.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESENT STATE of the MANNERS, SOCIETY, &c. &c. of the METROPOLIS of ENGLAND.

AS the prevailing characteristics of polished life take their impression from

* See Dr. Darwin's *Zoonom*.

† In my last paper, on *Insanity*, vol. ix. page 428. col. 2. line 30. for "*qualifications* of avarice and vanity," read "*gratifications* of avarice and vanity."—And in page 429. l. 24. for *saved*, read *cured*.

example held forth by persons of exalted rank in society; so the customs, opinions, amusements, and propensities, of the community at large may be said to derive their leading features from the pursuits and pleasures which are practised and tolerated in the metropolis of a kingdom.

As London is the great emporium of commerce, it is also the centre of attraction for the full exercise of talents, and the liberal display of all that can embellish the arts and sciences. It is not, however, to be denied, that the very finest powers of intellect, and the proudest specimens of mental labour, have frequently appeared in the more contracted circles of provincial society. Bristol and Bath have each sent forth their sons and daughters of genius; the universities have been the schools of classical refinement, the nurseries of the Muses, the treasuries of literary lore, during many centuries: Exeter has also its phalanx of enlightened scholars, its poets, its philosophers; while the county of Devon may boast the birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Coleridge, the exquisite poet; Wolcot, the unequalled satirist; Northcote, Cosway, Kendall, Tassker, Mrs. Cowley, and many others of deserved celebrity.

Somersetshire had its Chatterton: it still has its Southey. Indeed there is scarcely a city, or even a town, of any considerable population throughout the kingdom, which has not displayed a constellation of some importance on the broad hemisphere of intellectual splendour. Yet, the lustre of these luminaries accumulates and collects itself into a focus of dazzling light, which has for ages, and will, amidst all the glooms of prejudice or oppression, shed its increasing glory round the metropolis of England.

The wide expansion of literature has been an augmenting fountain of knowledge ever since priestcraft and bigotry became palsied by those energies of mind which have, of late years, burst forth with an invincible and gigantic dominion. Every man, nay, almost every woman, now reads, thinks, projects, and accomplishes. The force of human reflection has taken off the chain which once shackled the mind; and the poorest peasant is now enabled to trace the language of truth, in pages calculated by the plainest doctrines and the most rational reasoning, to awaken, enlighten, harmonize, regulate, and refine the human understanding.

London is the busy mart of literary traffick. Its public libraries, its multi-

tudes of authors, its diurnal publications, and its scenes of dramatic ordeal, all contribute to the important task of enlarging and embellishing the world of letters. The press daily teems with works of genius, and the public eye is ever on the watch for productions of every species, calculated either to amuse, instruct, astonish, or enlighten. It is true, that the hords of vapid writers are multitudinous: but the judgment of the public turns with disgust from the dull, the vain, the feeble, and the licentious scribler; the puny novelist, who dresses the coarse satire of malevolence in the borrowed trappings of other authors; the vapid rhymester, who versifies without evincing even the shadow of poetic inspiration; and the traveller, who never journeyed beyond the confines of his native country:—while it fosters, and draws forth the genuine, unsophisticated effusions of genius, learning, and philosophy.

The metropolis presents such an extensive field for the display of talents, that the observer is bewildered where to choose its samples of superior excellence. Literature, in all its branches, has claimed the laurel; and the distinctions of fame have not been confined either to rank, sex, or profession. Yet the tree of knowledge has flourished spontaneously; for patronage has been frigid; and the lot of the sons and daughters of the Muses has been too often marked by neglect, or chequered by calamity. Men and women of superior literary endowments are rarely seen at the tables of the wealthy and ennobled. The most obscure habitations have known no cheering ray, excepting that which mental lustre has diffused; and even our prisons have been illumined by the brilliancy of talents which would have spread the brightest radiance round the throne of Britain.

Works of extensive thought and philosophical research have been watched with more malevolence than justice. Political restrictions have been enforced, to warp the public taste; and the gigantic wings of Reason have, at times, been paralyzed by their augmenting severity. Still the libraries of the learned, the liberal, and the philanthropic, are open to the works of those who promote that universal good, originating in expansion of mind; and the productions of some living authors, both male and female, will in future ages embellish the literary annals of the British empire.

The open schools of public manners, which exhibit at all times the touchstone

of the public mind, are the theatres. It is true that the scenic art has been debased by the most vapid buffoonery; that true taste has been cheated into a momentary desertion from its natural tenour, by the splendour of pantomimical pageants, and the broad caricature of vulgar personification; yet we have seen refinement pleasingly presented in the very extent of fashionable attire, and the heart has melted with sympathy at scenes pathetically created by a romantic imagination. The dramatic boards have not been exclusively dedicated to productions of this species; for though the elegant and polished have smiled through the lively scenes, and applauded the brilliant wit of a Sheridan; though manners have been delineated with a free and capable pencil by a Burgoyne, a Morton, a Reynolds, an Inchbald, and a Cowley; though taste has at times turned from our own rich and national feast of rational sentiment, to sicken itself on the high-seasoned treat of a German *salmagundi*; still we have seen, in the characters of a Penruddock and a De Montfort, such tenderness, such harmony of colouring, such powers of discrimination, and such expansion of thought, as would have added a new trophy to the laurels of an Otway. Ought we not to blush then, when we reflect, that some of our very first literary and dramatic writers stoop from their own native eminence, to follow the footsteps, and adorn their brows with wreaths, the produce of other less gifted, less enlightened labourers in the wide field of literary emulation?

The theatres have, frequently, exhibited the most sublime efforts of the dramatic art, with advantages that are scarcely to be paralleled. The astonishing powers of a Kemble and a Siddons, the magical fascinations of a Jordan, have been the source of wonder and delight to the discriminating of all nations who have visited the metropolis; while, by their exertions, even the most glaring violations of probability, and the most absurd experiments of a vitiated taste, have frequently passed current with the multitude.

Perhaps, on the habitable globe there is not a more splendid assemblage of dramatic talents than is to be found at this period on the British stage. And if the authors of the present day condescend to mingle with genuine wit the buffoonery of dullness; it is because reflection flies to the theatres to forget the terrific scenes of warfare, and the gloomy intricacies of political manœuvre. Man, when he is oppressed

oppressed with melancholy bordering on despondency, flies to the broad outline of boisterous mirth: the finer and more delicate minutiae of sentiment, and the sweet, the interesting, realities of domestic life, with their richer adornments of sighs and tears, may soften mental pain, but will not extract the deeply driven thorns of disappointment. The mind which is absorbed in the contemplation of public events, has no leisure to cherish the meliorating powers of sober, rational delight—It is in the solitude of peaceful thought alone that man becomes something far above the common hord of humanity.

From the theatres the mind naturally turns to those exhibitions in which the painter and the sculptor display their rival excellence. They, also, are the delineators of men and of manners. They give the features, the *costume*, the scenery, of different nations. They represent the actions of great men, the victories of the brave, the harmonies of domestic life, and the fascinations of personal beauty, with an effect at once pleasing and powerful. The portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, (who presented not only the form, the feature, but the mind, on his magically breathing canvass,) will live with those of Vandyke and Rubens; while the landscapes of Gainsborough, Louthembourg, Turner, and Sir George Beaumont, may, without peril by comparison, embellish the same gallery with those of Claude de Lorraine and Carlo Maratti.

A public exhibition is one of the most fostering spheres for the expansion of genius. But, in the world of painting as well as of letters, prejudice and partiality should be divested of its poisons, lest they, in time, contaminate and blast the very root of genius. We have seen pictures of peculiar excellence placed in so *unfavourable a light*, that they have not only lost their effect, but have even been precluded from observation; while the coarse daubings of more *powerful artists* have glared through their day of *exposure* like the broad sign-posts of arrogance and folly. Yet among the ornaments of the art we have to boast a Northcote, a Westall, a Lawrence, a Fuseli, and a Porter. The last mentioned artist is now rising rapidly on the horizon of genius; and it is honourable to the taste and cultivation of the age we live in, that a young man under twenty-two years of age has produced a picture, which is an ornament to the art, and a splendid

proof of a bold and capacious imagination*.

The travels of Mr. Flaxman have cultivated a taste, pure and expansive. His casts, after the antique, are executed with an effect and precision which will embellish our public buildings and our private galleries for centuries to come. It is greatly to be lamented that this majestic art has hitherto been little cherished in Britain. Statues, busts, and vases, which almost universally embellish the public edifices, and the private habitations of the nobility, and even of the middling classes, in Italy, are seldom seen in the halls or galleries of English houses. There are, indeed, collections of the very first order in the possession of individuals in this country. Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke; Stourhead, the princely palace of Sir Richard Hoare; and Mr. Townley, of Park-street, Westminster, have many exquisite and valuable *antique* samples of the sculptor's art: but (whether from the fastidious delicacy of false taste, or the force of habit, is yet to be decided) we seldom see this wonder-moving power of giving the human form with all its grace and symmetry encouraged, or even approved, by the mass of organized society. Why cannot the British sculptor exercise that divine spirit of emulation which immortalized the Grecian art? Why does not a Flaxman, by an original masterpiece, dispute the wreath of fame with the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity? To the labours and the taste of Mr. Flaxman, however, the public will ever be indebted; his exertions promise to awaken that gust for the art in which he excels, which has not only been dormant, but has scarcely ever been cherished into vigour, in this country.

The best public specimens of modern sculpture are those which embellish the gothic aisles of Westminster Abbey. Yet even there they are so crowded together, so mingled with awkward, uncouth, and heavy designs, ill executed and ill arranged, that more than half their beauty is lost in the chaos of inconsistency; and it is a disgrace to the sculptor's art, as well as to the finest monument of gothic architecture, that Westminster Abbey exhibits, even in these enlightened days, a *wax-work* puppet-show of kings and queens,

* The Storming of Seringapatam, now exhibiting at the Lyceum.

which

which would disgrace the booth of an itinerant mountebank.

Sculpture might be exhibited to the greatest advantage in the sublime temple of St. Paul: a building which, though of more diminutive construction than the far-famed St. Peter's at Rome, is infinitely more beautiful in the *minutiae* of its external decorations. This splendid building would display monumental trophies with considerable effect, provided they were tastefully and judiciously disposed. Our squares exhibit statues, but they are not of the first order. One, indeed, presents a gilded horse and its rider, which conveys the idea of a gingerbread composition; while another has a stagnant basin, which in winter is frozen over, and in summer sends forth its putrid effluvia to poison and contaminate the air of the metropolis. These deformities are, however, beautifully contrasted by the plantations of Grosvenor, Portman, Fitzroy, Leicester, Finsbury, and Soho Squares; and it is to be hoped that every open space of ground in this great city, will, in the course of a few years, afford its inhabitants this species of summer *promenade*.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE hardships Mr. Kotzebue has undergone, being now the topic of every polite company; it will be interesting for your readers to know the truth of it: this is the most authentic relation of it.

Mr. Kotzebue having left two sons in the military academy at Petersburg, and being still possessed of a small but very valuable estate near Reval in Livonia, which he called Friedenthal; (that is to say, *Vale of Peace*;) wished to travel once more to Russia, in order to settle all his affairs there, and then come back, never to return again. His lady, who is of an old Livonian family, desired likewise to embrace once more her dear relations, and her children by her first husband. Mr. Kotzebue, fully sensible of the reasonableness of these motives, and firmly persuaded of his own innocence, sought and obtained a passport from the Emperor of Russia, couched in the most favourable terms, and granting full liberty to enter and *repass* the Russian dominions, when he had finished his affairs. He took leave of a tender loving mother and all his friends at Weimar, where he re-

sided during the last winter, and where he had bought, some few weeks before his departure, a large garden-ground, which he intended laying out to his own fancy when he returned; and went through Berlin (where he received the passport with all legal formalities from the Russian Minister, the Baron Krüdner, a Livonian nobleman) and Königsberg, accompanied by his lady and three little children, two girls, and a babe still sucking at his mother's breast, and with several men, and women-servants. The moment he arrived at the Russian excise houses and guards, at the frontiers of Prussia and Courland, near Polangen, an order for arresting him was shewn by the commanding officer. He was put in irons, and conducted, along with his family, whose terror, lamentation, and distraction, it is easier to imagine than to describe, to the capital of Courland, Mittau. There he was torn from his swooning wife and sobbing infants, and carried in a small Russian carriage, which is called a *kibitka*, directly to the great capital of the empire. His lady obtained leave, from the governor of Riga, to retire to the little country-seat near Reval, but was not able, till the period when she wrote her last letter, to get the least information of her poor husband, whose guilt nobody knows even in Livonia. In her letter, which bears strong marks of a broken heart and the utmost despondency, she expresses herself in the following manner about her eldest daughter, Emmy, a lively, amiable girl, six years old, and the very image of her father: "Poor Emma clings always about my trembling knees, and asks for her dear papa in those melting, heart-rending accents, which sting my soul with unpeakable grief. 'Pray, my dear mamma, conduct me thither, where my poor papa is lying. Let them put me in irons likewise! I will not be free when my father is in chains.'" Mr. Kotzebue being still in the service of the Roman Emperor, and pensioned by him, some hope is entertained that the Emperor, who always patronized his genius, will not think it below his dignity to interfere in his behalf with his Imperial brother.

P. S. This moment certain advice is brought, that Kotzebue, without any previous inquisition, is brought to the fortress of Petersburg, Schlusielburg, and is kept there in close prison.

Hamburg,
July 14, 1800.

W. S.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Additional ANECDOTES of PHILIP EGALITE' late DUKE of ORLEANS, by one who knew him intimately.

THIS extraordinary and daring personage presented, in his rapid descent from rank and fortune to the platform of a guillotine, perhaps the most singular compound of ambition and degradation, vanity and folly, courage and audacity, that ever marked the tablet of a chequered fortune. Early in life, with all the subtlety of a courtier, and all the graces of a polished gentleman, he started forward on the circling lustre of the French throne, with a degree of splendour that dazzled every contemporary. Philip was a man of much shrewdness, with a species of effrontery which has frequently been known to supply every defect of mind and education. He was, however, deficient in neither the one nor the other. His intellects were vivid, his propensities ardent, and his thinking faculties peculiarly marked with penetration; while, under the specious semblance of a gay and fascinating exterior, he concealed an imagination at once bold, fertile, and ambitious.

His figure was easy and graceful, his voice pleasing, and his countenance always exhibited a smile of apparent satisfaction. In his conversation, he was peculiarly entertaining, and his wit, at all times, kept pace with his vivacity.

During the early years of the reign of Louis XVI. Philip (then Duc de Chartres) was considered as a brilliant ornament to the French court; he was the constant attendant at all the private parties of the lovely, but unfortunate, Antoinette; and every mark of high distinction was heaped upon the friend and kinsman of her illustrious consort. This partiality continued with undiminished warmth till the mysterious affair of the diamond necklace. Upon this mysterious transaction, the Duc de Chartres spoke more freely than was consistent with courtly politeness, or even safe under the restrictions of a despotic government. The boldness of the opinions which he ventured to promulgate, both at Versailles and Paris, was little calculated to strengthen a domestic chain, or to gratify the ambitious spirit of his powerful sovereign.

The Queen, from that period, began to look cool upon her cousin of Chartres; while he, in his turn, indulged his talent for satire with an unrestrained series of do-

mestic and political sarcasms. Antoinette, who had never been accustomed to any looks but those of admiration, to any sounds but sounds of praise, repelled the attacks of Philip with contempt and scorn, until the concealed resentment of both parties broke forth, overturned all the barriers of politeness, and finally destroyed all the bonds of consanguinity.

It was now that De Chartres avowed his abhorrence of her whom he always sarcastically termed *ma belle cousine*; it was his pleasure and his labour to ridicule even her most pardonable follies, such as the *gaieté de cœur* of a lovely woman, and that woman the idol of the most gallant court in Europe, authorised. Every thing was now swayed by strong party spirit: the Palais Royal, the residence of Philip, and the palace of Versailles, were the scenes of political cabal. Lampoons, sarcasms, caricatures, *bon-mots* and *petites chansons*, were handed about in derision; while the court-party, by hourly augmenting hostilities, hoped to humble the vanity, and tarnish the popularity, both of the Queen and the Duc de Chartres.

As Philip sunk in the brilliant hemisphere, the POLIGNACS rose into unbounded splendour. The duchesse was a woman of infinite *finesse*; she knew that the soul of Antoinette was devoted to pleasure, and she was the priestess of that temple which the idol then inhabited. De Chartres aimed his arrows of satire at the rising favourite; they were repelled, and again returned with newly acquired powers to wound the Queen's tranquillity.

Philip soon after made a visit to England. He was received with open arms in the very highest circles. He was the *bon vivant*, the princely companion; aided by all the powers of fortune, and gifted with a mind that could so regulate his actions as to make him all things to all people. He had, during several years, been the *friend* (in the warmest acceptation of the word) of the then celebrated Mrs. Elliott; he had furnished his *maison de campagne* in the English fashion; his domestics, his dress, his horses, were all English; and every thing he either said or did seemed in opposition to the court of Versailles.

Thus he continued to *pique* and to laugh at the power of Antoinette, till the period of his building the *Place de Palais Royal*. The ground marked out for this superb

superb range of mansions encroached on the public walks of those gardens which had so long been the delight of the Parisian populace. The plan was received with disgust; the queen took part with the people; and once, at court, in speaking to the Duc de Chartres on the subject, she sarcastically remarked,—“You will easily build your new houses, for all Paris will *throw stones at you!*” The duke received this sharp reproof with silent indignation, and instantly retired, uttering “curses, not loud, but deep.”

The poison of secret enmity continued to spread its influence so rapidly, that, for the most trivial offences, De Chartres was twice exiled to his *terre*, though only for short periods. Still the humiliation was poignant, as proceeding from the influence of an avowed enemy. Philip had, by this time, imbibed the very essence of liberty; and his bold, resentful spirit instinctively rebelled under the repeated scourgings of a despotic ruler. His wealth was enormous; his resources scarcely exhaustible: he lived in the most avowed and splendid routine of prodigal sensuality; and it is well known, that many of the most illustrious English partook of the festivities of the *Palais Royal* and *Mouceau*, though they have since been the most forward in execrating the conduct of *Egalité*.

The villa of *Mouceau*, near Paris, was the rendezvous of pleasure, the abode of luxury, the temple of intrigue. Mrs. Elliott resided near the house, and the princes of the family of Bourbon frequently made it the scene of festivity. Indeed, every house of this description near the capital of France was equally polluted by those midnight orgies, those mystic sacrifices to Bacchus and to Venus, which were dishonourable to man, and debasing to human nature. Example is the sun of every virtue; it cheers by a tempered influence, but by a perverted power withers what it is ordained to cherish. The abodes of princes are looked up to, as the schools of the humbler classes of society; and where their precepts are not followed by the practice of virtue, they only turn the shafts of ridicule with a more fatally barbed point against the breast of him that aims them.

This sketch comes from one, who, during many years, witnessed the progress of revolutionary principles undermining the despotism of the French government; and if it tends to elucidate the rancour of *Egalité's* revenge, or to awaken REFLECTION in the feeling mind, the purpose of the writer is fully accomplished.

ANECDOTES of the late QUEEN of FRANCE,
by the same.

THE exquisite feeling which pervaded the heart of the beautiful but unfortunate Marie Antoinette, was never more strikingly exemplified than in her conduct respecting Sir Charles Asgil: the letter which she dispatched to General Washington not only preserved the life of this gallant officer, but immortalized the benign spirit which actuated the soul of his truly illustrious advocate. The Queen of France's reception of Lady Asgil at Versailles, when she went to thank her majesty for the preservation of a beloved son, was almost unexampled; she raised the amiable mother in her arms, and mingled tears of genuine sensibility with those of the noblest, the purest, maternal fondness.

In the year 1783, Mrs. Robinson (the English poetess) being at Paris, was induced by curiosity to attend at one of the public dinners of Versailles. The queen, who was always singularly courteous to foreigners, honoured our countrywoman with particular attention. Mrs. Robinson was then recently separated from an illustrious personage, whose portrait she wore upon her bosom, richly ornamented with brilliants of considerable value.

She the following day, received a message from the queen of France; it was conveyed to her by the Duc de Lauzun, and contained a request, that she would lend the miniature, which she had worn, to the queen for a few hours. Mrs. Robinson complied: and, in return for what the amiable Antoinette termed an act of obliging politeness, she received a purse beautifully worked by the hands of her majesty. Such acts of amiable condescension are strikingly characteristic of the illustrious personage, whose last hours were devoted to unmerited calamities.

When the beautiful Antoinette was Dauphiness of France, the insolent and overbearing Du Barry was in the zenith of her power; power which she exercised most unworthily on all those who either opposed her pride, or condemned her rapacity. Once she ventured so far as to insult the Dauphiness with the most arrogant language; yet, when Antoinette was seated on the throne, Madame Du Barry was permitted quietly to enjoy her splendid fortune: and even till the period of the Revolution to reside in the splendid palace of Lucienne!

A French ABBÉ, celebrated for his wit as much as for his political knowledge, was embarrassed for the sum of five hundred

dred *Louis d'ors*. The Abbé was high-minded, and, being constantly at Versailles, carefully avoided every thing that might lead to the discovery of his embarrassment. The busy drones, which buz about the sphere of royal splendour, however whispered the secret to the queen, who, on the same evening, at the *Duchesse de Polignac's*, engaged the Abbé in a party at tric-trac, her favourite game, in which she contrived in a short time to lose the sum which her partner wanted: then, smilingly, she rose from the table, and relinquished the game, while the astonished Abbé was lost in admiration.

ACCOUNT OF IFFLAND, THE CELEBRATED GERMAN ACTOR.

THE talents of the great actor Iffland are now so much a topic of conversation in Germany, that it will perhaps not be improper to attempt displaying his dramatic character, as drawn from several of his parts.

The character of a man, as far as it shews itself by his external appearance, is one of the chief objects of scenical study. Much observation and a continual application are required, to seize and retain the distinctive marks by which the one or other trait of the character is precisely marked and expressed. But it is not enough to know exactly, and to represent truly, this distinctive mark, for instance, the peculiar character of avarice; every thing which tends to mark the contrary of it, beneficence and benevolence must likewise be known, in order to avoid it. This separation of every thing foreign to the exhibition of the character is the highest degree of art; and the characteristic merit of Iffland's performance. He is always what he ought to be; no trait in the *Vinegar-monger*, one of his favourite parts, betrays the man of breeding; no jest in Sheva, the honest Jew, is contrary to the character of a Jew. He knows perfectly how to express this character of the person by his very port and carriage. Before he utters a word, or stirs a hand, the Jew appears in Sheva; the hero in Piccolomini; the honest tradesman in Dominique; and the courtier in the Father of the Family. But as no actor can ever entirely disown his individual character, it follows, that his true greatness is visible within a certain compass, as far as his individual character coincides with the character of his part. It is chiefly the temper of the artist, which determines the extent of his art. Iffland's art seems to extend to all those characters which lie in the middle,

haps, from fear of displeasing the spectator, too much accustomed to prose, that he between the choleric and the highest degree of the phlegmatic character, whether they are modified by roughness or education, prudence or stupidity, goodness or baseness; all those, on the contrary, which from the choleric ascend to the sanguine, seem to throw in his way new difficulties, and find some opposition in his individual character. It may be, that in these cases precisely the actor is most sensible of his skill; but I speak of the effect it produces upon the spectator.

The proper sphere of Iffland's art is the generalizing the representation of nature. His expression has general truth, though he remains still master of the individual copy. His *Vinegar-monger* is not copied after one or the other man of that trade, but represents the whole class. The jests may be considered either *separately* or in a *suite*, as a whole consisting of several parts, which refer to each other. As for the latter manner of considering them, the whole may be regarded as a great compound picture, in which the acts and scenes constitute peculiar groups, which by the several moments of representation, in peculiar scenes, distinguish themselves into single figures. As in a picture all must be properly disposed to produce a whole, a general impression; so it must be likewise in dramatic representations. They must, like pictures, have their chief and secondary groups and figures, without which they would appear as a mixture of unconnected single traits, jumbled together without design. It is generally agreed that Iffland's representation resembles such well-arranged pictures. If we compare the whole of a performance with language, we shall find, that it is likewise susceptible of two kinds of style; it either follows, with exact truth, the sense of what is to be represented, omitting nothing nor adding any thing superfluous, and so resembles a well-arranged speech in prose; or it may, like language, be raised to a peculiar object of art, which, suiting the sense in general, the sense of the single parts is made subordinate to the position of the words and the metre. This latter style has reigned till now on the French theatre; and the bad reputation it is fallen into, must principally be attributed to the bad use the French made of it, by employing it every where, in comedy, as in tragedy. Iffland has deserved well of the German stage by drawing the public's attention to the value of this style in proper places, for instance, in his *Pygmalion*. But it is, per-

does not entirely enter on this road, and display fully the poetical tendency of this style. As for the single parts of representation, Ifland shews himself a true artist, both by representing, not common, but ideal ennobled nature, and by a profound knowledge of man; but although

the public, not of one place only, but of all those where he ever performed, agree in their opinion on these points, it is difficult and almost impossible to give a clear notion of his art to those who never saw him acting.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

Extraordinary MISTAKE of LE CLERC.

NOTHING in literary history is more extraordinary than the singular mistakes sometimes made by men of sense and knowledge, even with apparent thought and reflection, and perhaps in the very act of reprehending the mistakes of others. The following is a remarkable instance of this: In Le Clerc's "Parrhasiana, or Various Thoughts," there is a clause on the negligences of historians. As an example, he says, "Vittorio Siri, in his *Memorie Recondite*, thus speaks of the night in which Lewis XIV. was born, 'The king spent four hours in this conference, so that the hour was too late for returning that very snowy night (it was in the month of December) to Grobois. Being therefore obliged to sleep at Paris, as his bed was left at Grobois, the queen gave him a supper, and part of her bed: a night most fortunate for France, since, from a wonderful concurrence of circumstances, *s'infantò il Dolfino*.'" These last words Le Clerc understands to mean, *the Dauphin was born*; for he observes, that it is very strange Siri did not know that Lewis XIV. was born in September, and not in December, and at St. Germain en Laye, and not at Paris. But how strangely inattentive must he himself have been to Siri's whole narrative, not to see that by *s'infantò il Dolfino* he meant, *the Dauphin was conceived*, not *he was born*!—the latter is quite nonsensical.

MISREPRESENTATION COMMON in ACCOUNTS of SIEGES.

Le Clerc properly introduces, as an illustration of the absurdities and inconsistencies into which a historian is betrayed by national partiality, the example given by Polybius of a narration in Philinus, who, after saying that the Romans were defeated with great loss by the Syracusans and the Carthaginians in two sallies from Messina, goes on to relate, that after these actions, both Hiero, King of Syracuse, and the Carthaginians, broke up their camps before Messina, retreated in haste, abandoning several forts, and all the open country, and never again in that campaign

dared to face the Romans, who, on their parts, laid siege to Syracuse—plain proofs that all the advantage had really been to the Romans! This fact leads me to observe, that there is no case in which opposite representations of the same thing are so easily made, as in the accounts of sallies from besieged towns. The purpose of the besieged is usually to gain some particular point—to destroy a battery, beat up a post, facilitate the entrance of a convoy, and the like. When this is effected, it is their business to retreat, in which they are pretty sure to be pursued by the besiegers, when recovered from their first alarm. While the besieged, therefore, can boast of the complete success of their sally, the besiegers can equally boast that they repelled and drove them back, probably with loss. And there is never a campaign in which we do not meet with this apparent contrariety in the relations of the different parties.

ETIQUETTE.

Whence derives the word etiquette? *Est hic quaestio* has been proposed.

INSCRIPTION VARIOUSLY INTERPRETED.

Some Gothic carvings in stone were removing from an appurtenance to the cathedral of Paris. A horned man's head occurs, with the letters C * R N U. Montfaucon examines it, has it engraved, writes learned dissertations, and proves it to be the Druidical god Kernunnus; although the Druids had no idols, and worshipped, says Cæsar, only the sun, moon, and fire. Leibnitz undertakes it next: it now becomes the Frankish god, February, or Hornung; and his readers learn, that *keren* in Hebrew, *keras* in Greek, *cornu* in Latin, and *cern* in Breton, all signify *horn*. At length, some one observes that the deficient letter was an O; that the word thus completed, is very plain French, signifying *a cuckold*; that the monks frequently adorned their cloisters with drolleries, and that the clumsy sculptor might well think it necessary to write names under his figures. Almost every one was satisfied, except Leibnitz and Montfaucon.

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.

In 1712, a dog was shewn at Leipzig, which could articulate all the alphabet but *m*, *n*, and *x*.

LEIBNITZ.

Nihil magni nunc fit in literis, says Leibnitz, in one of his letters; yet of how many great writers he was the cotemporary. That which lasts long is seldom popular at first; that which immediately pleases, seldom continues to please.

DYADIC ARITHMETIC.

The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0. The value of 1 is to double at every remove into a preceding column. Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000; 3 is represented by 11, 5 by 101, 6 by 110, 7 by 111, 9 by 1001, and 10 by 1010. Thus far nothing seems to be gained but simplicity: and there is a grievous loss of brevity. But in the huge numbers of the mathematicians this inconvenience was to fall away: and the complex operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, were to sink into mere transcription.

RELIGIOUS COALITION.

Adam Neuser, a minister in the Palatinate, seriously proposed a coalition between the Anti-trinitarian Christians, and the Turks:—He was not much out, their opinions in fact approximate.

ANTI-JACOBITE.

Who wrote the Anti-jacobite? It was attributed to Leibnitz, but denied by him: and it has been reprinted in some collections of his works.

MAGLIABECCHI.

Magliabecchi was so fond of books that he chose to be always in contact with them: he paved his stair-case with volumes, in order to walk up and down upon them, and had no other bedstead than his folios.

The late GEORGE FORSTER.

The single fruit of a philanthropic action is indeed the joy of him who has been relieved by it, and the secret consciousness of him who has performed it; but such an action may bring forth so many others, that it is blameable to withhold it from the public. It must shew the way to those who want an example; it must confirm the confidence in the human heart; it must do honour to the native place of the philanthropic man, and inspire his fellow-citizens with respect towards him, as well as pride in possessing him. In this respect, I hope the still living partakers in the following action will pardon its being made public.

A learned man of great merit, whose

loss Germany still bewails, wrote, some years ago, to a bookseller, Mr. Voß, at Berlin, that in order to form a new plan of life, he wanted the sum of 1500 dollars. He knew well, he said, that his correspondent could not draw it out of his trade, but entreated him to procure it him for six years, though on a very high interest. The bookseller deliberated about it with a friend. A circular letter was written, in which, without naming the learned man, the rich were invited to bring this sum together. The late privy-counsellor Wlomer signed it, and took himself a bill of 100 dollars: Count Herzberg; and another deservedly esteemed minister of the king, did the same; almost the whole of the rest was signed by Jew houses, many of whom are the first banking-houses in Berlin, and very eager to seize every opportunity to shew their philanthropy. It is easily to be understood, that men who could determine to advance money to an unknown person, thought of no interest, and left it to his integrity whether he would pay them or not. Some years afterwards, a new circular letter announced the death of the person assisted, George Forster, adding, that the sum lent him might be collected from what he had left. It was unanimously bestowed, as a free gift, upon his children.

I have related this event in a simple manner, because ornaments are as apt to disfigure moral as corporeal beauty. I shall add no praise, because this would only be a profanation of the touching generosity displayed by that action. As a contrast, I shall add another anecdote.

When Reinhold Forster returned from England, he had scarcely been a few hours in a great trading town of the north of Germany, not many miles distant from the borders of the Elbe, when he was invited to dinner by a rich merchant, celebrated for his knowledge and beneficence. He went there, and was astonished at the princely luxury he saw. The following morning, he called again upon the merchant, told him, full of confidence, that he was in a great perplexity, and entreated him to advance him 200 dollars, that he and his family might be able to continue their journey. "I find your demand very singular," replied the merchant, "I know you too little, Sir, to trust you with money." "But yesterday," cried Forster, "you spent three times as much in a banquet, and today you refuse to draw an honest man, with his wife and children, from the most pressing embarrassment by a trifle!" The merchant at last gave him a third part, or the half; and related to me this affair himself

himself with a scornful smile. This merchant too is dead, else I should find it difficult to conceal his name. G. M.

POPE PIUS VI.

Every new elected pope is greeted with the formule, *Sancte Pater, non videbis annos Petri*.—Peter, as Catholic annalists tell us, was pope exactly twenty-four years, five months, and ten days. None of his successors so nearly approached him in the duration of his office as Adrian I. who is said to have been pope about twenty-four years. PIUS VI. was elected pope on the 15th of February 1775, and crowned on the 22d of the same month. Those who are inclined to believe in the popedom of Peter, and in the length of his reign, and to confide in the efficacy of formules sanctioned by long established usage, will easily find the prediction verified likewise in the person of PIUS VI. if he suppose his popedom to have terminated at the time of his being carried away from Rome, in which case, he indeed comes the nearest to Peter in the duration of his episcopate, but does not altogether attain it.—However, as the Romanist must acknowledge him as pope to the time of his death, no deposition or abdication having taken place; it appears that Pius VI. possessed the see of Rome longer than Peter. But perhaps orthodox

chronologists may find means to add to the number of years which Peter is supposed to have sitten in the episcopal chair of Rome: to others it is a matter of indifference.

A PERPETUAL PEACE.

The project of a perpetual peace had been started before Saint Pierre, in a book entitled *Le Nouveau Cyneas*. The unknown author repeats the well-known advice given to Pyrrhus; that princes should prefer repose to ambition: and recommends a common tribunal to settle their differences. I think, adds Leibnitz, this tribunal might sit at Rome, with the pope for president: he has often judged between Christian princes. It would be only reviving the ancient influence of the clergy, and accustoming nations to tremble once more at an interdict and an excommunication. In order to induce the Protestants to consent, the church might be restored to what it was before Charlemagne's council of Frankfort; and the after-councils, which cannot be called œcumenical, might be given up. The popes, too, must resemble the early bishops of Rome. All these things may be accomplished as easily as the projects of the Abbé Saint Pierre. Living man abhors repose: *pax perpetua* is an inscription for a burial-ground.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following translation of a very fine passage in Horace worthy of a place among your poetry, it is at your service.
Dorchester-Gaol, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
July, 13, 1800.

HORACE, *Book i. Epist. 18. Verse 96.*
to the End.

MIDST all thy cares, some hours of respite find,
With stores of science to enrich thy mind:
Her votaries ask, those votaries only know,
How clear and calm the stream of life must flow;
Lest fears and fruitless hopes destroy thy rest,
Or craving passions rankle in thy breast:
Ask them, if learning virtue's robe impart,
Or nature weave the tissue in our heart:
What boundaries, ask, care's wide excursions end;
What lore will make thee to thyself a friend:
If that pure bliss, compos'd affections know,
In the rank soil of wealth and grandeur grow;
Or in the still sequester'd vale alone,
Where winds the path unnotic'd and unknown.

Sooth'd by the waves, that cool Mandela's swain,

'Midst the full glories of my rural reign;
Say, friend! what thoughts engage my bosom there?

What the fond project, and the secret prayer?
Without one wish to make my substance more,
Tho' time impair the pittance of my store,
E'en thus my future days, if Heaven should give

Those future days, I to myself will live.
May year by year of food its portion find,
And books, the nobler banquet of the mind;
Lest my loose purpose, sway'd by fortune's power,

Float on the balance of each wavering hour!
For life, and life's support, to Jove I pray:
Those his high will, or grants, or takes away.
Those if he give, myself supplies the rest,
Curb'd passions, fix'd resolve, and tranquil breast.

VERSES to the MEMORY of the late REV. DAVID WILLIAMS of SWANSEA.

THY smiles were glad, when last we met,
Thou object of my mournful tear!
But now in shades thy fun is set,
Mine eye with smiles no more to cheer.

How

How gaily, in our infant days,
We gambol'd on the vernal plain;
Where native Gwili swiftly strays,
Through vales and woodlands, to the main!
Still fancy dwells on Cambria's shore,
And ponders on our last adieu,
For Albion when the billows bore
Thy friend, for ever, from thy view.

With fond regret I saw thee weep,
Dejected, pausing on the sand,
Then mark, with farewell eye, the deep,
And gently wave aloft thy hand.

How dark and solemn was the day,
When village mourners, o'er the road,
In long procession bore thy clay
With sorrow to its last abode!

With herbs and flowers, each Sabbath morn,
A weeping troop is duly seen,
Of youths and virgins to adorn
Thy grave, within the sacred green.

But who is he that seldom fails
At eve to view thine earthy bed?
Thy father! who, alone, bewails
His only son, his darling, dead.

If e'er again to Cambria's hills
I sail along the azure wave,
Where Gwili flows—thy friend distils
The tear of pity on thy grave.

Tavistock.

W. EVANS.

THE SETTING SUN.

WHEN rosy eve revives the fragrant hours,
And heavenly dews refresh the closing
flowers,
And birds, with melting music, drop to rest.
The Sun, how radiant! in the purple west.
O'er Deva's waving hills and dales I stray,
To catch the lustre of his parting ray:
Now, o'er the vale in shade, I brush the dew,
Now on the hill his orb again I view:
As I descend, or rise, I lose or gain
The vision, till he sinks beyond the main,
Relumes, on western isles, the morning light,
And yields this nether realm to starry night.
Is life not varied thus with lights and
shades,
'Till in the night of death the prospect
fades?

W. EVANS.

June 20, 1800.

AN ELEGY

In the Manner of Hammond, written in
January, 1795.

I ASK not wealth, ye Gods, nor power, nor
fame,
Nor length of days, nor blushing honours
crave;
I only ask, propitious grant my claim!
To steal thro' life my lovely Emma's slave.
What! if the smiles of fortune round me play,
Or if my name be echo'd thro' the land;
What! if a servile train my voice obey,
Or length of days, or honours round me
stand;

Can they to mind one ray of bliss impart,
Or spread the glow of virtue o'er the
breast;

Remove the anguish from a love-sick heart,
Disperse our doubts, or lull our fears to rest?

Let Wilberforce, by tender pity sway'd,
Arise, and plead the sons of Afric's cause;
Let Erskine shine in learning's robes array'd,
The advocate of freedom's injured laws;

I only seek to shun the busy train,
And with the Muse to some lone shade re-
tire,

With rosy health to wander o'er the plain,
To please my Emma, and attune my lyre.

Clifford's-inn, Jan. 1795.

FITZ-EDWIN.

SONG.

BEHOLD, my love, yon trembling star—
How bright it throws its beams afar!
It gilds with softened ray the plain,
And guides the footsteps of thy swain.

Arise, my love! the simple vest
When folded careless o'er thy breast,
And gild by yonder morning beam,
Shall please me more than silken sheen.

Oh stay not to adjust thy locks,
But let us wander o'er the rocks;
The wind shall wave thy yellow hair,
And thy long tresses float in air.

C. D.

SONG.

WHEN fore'd from her I love to part,
What anguish rends my bleeding heart!
My languid eyes the truth betray,
And sorrow marks the fatal day.
Oh Fancy! lend me now thy aid,
And underneath this leafy shade
Restore her to my longing eyes,
Restore her to my ardent sighs.

Her slender form, her cheek so red,
The curls that wanton o'er her head;
Her converse that my bosom charms,
And smile that every care disarms!

Thou, Fancy! only canst impart
Such rapture to a lover's heart;
The rosy blush of orient morn
Is not so bright as Fancy's form.

C. D.

LINES on hearing a favourite AIR of
EDELMAAN'S.

AH! simple air! that once in happier days
Went wont to charm to love and peace
my heart,
Whence comes it, that no more thy soothing
strain

These soft and sweet emotions can impart?
Whence comes it, that no more thy plaintive
note,

Thy soothing melody, delights my ear?
That now, if trembling in the air it float,
I but repay it with the starting tear?

Ia

Ah! 'tis, that she for whom I lately strove
 To wake to thy soft notes my artless
 lyre,
 To raise the strain attuned to joy and love,
 No longer shall the weak essay inspire.
 In silent sadness then, my lyre, remain,
 Or only wake with me her loss to mourn;
 Tell how in tears I waste the lingering
 day,
 And build with trembling hope on her re-
 turn. L. M.

From the GERMAN of GOETHE.

FLOW still, ye tears of sorrow,
 Tears of eternal love;
 No gay returning morrow
 Shall e'er my grief remove.
 Alas! viewed by that dim desponding eye
 From which despair, not patience, dries the
 tear,
 How dead, how drear, how silent, how for-
 faken,
 Does the wide, desart world appear!
 Flow! flow! ye tears of sorrow,
 Tears of eternal love;
 No gay returning morrow
 Shall e'er my grief remove.

THE FOUNTAIN,

An ECLOGUE from the SPANISH of
 GIL POLO.

DIANA and ALCIDA.

Time—Noon.

Alcida—**NOW** while the sun pours wide his
 arrowy beams,
 And Nature sickens in the blaze of day,
 Faint, and more faint, the labourer plies his
 toil,
 Or wearied sleeps beneath the pine's tall
 shade.
 The languid Nymphs within impervious dells
 Seek refuge from the dazzling eye of
 day,
 And, stretch'd supine upon their mossy beds,
 Lift the low tinkle of the falling drops,
 That slow distil adown the rocky floor.
 Now drooping silence pensive reigns around,
 Save where the grass-hopper's sharp note is
 heard;
 Or languid song of shepherdess reclin'd
 In the cool shade, beside her fleecy care.
 —Lead where yon fountain sparkles thro' the
 glade,
 O'er whose clear brink the fragile hare-bell
 bends,
 That loves to trace its beauty in the waters:
 There, Zephyr whisp'ring thro' the trembling
 leaves,
 Dips his light pinions in the current clear,
 And sprinkles freshness o'er the languid
 flowers.
 —There shall our songs the noon-tide hour
 beguile,
 And each soft gale Diana's accent bear.

Child of the mountain! dweller of the
 rock!
 Sweet Echo! answer from thy secret cell.
 DIANA—(Sings.)

Hail to thy waters! gentle fountain,
 That shedding health and freshness flow;
 Thy sparkling tide, whose plaintive murmur
 Might soothe all pain but hopeless woe.
 Oh! ever on thy turf margin
 May rosy laughing Spring reside;
 Her freshest tints, her sweetest odours,
 Enrich the flowers that deck thy side!
 And still may boist'rous Auster, passing,
 Revere the bright abode of Spring;
 No wild blast tear thy willowy bowers,
 Or sweep thy buds with blighting wing!
 Here may the lily breathe its fragrance;
 The violet here its perfume shed,
 And to each passing frolic Zephyr
 The primrose bow its lovely head!

ALCIDA.

Here ne'er may listless heifer, straying
 To shun the scorching noon-tide hours,
 Disturb thy clear pellucid waters,
 Or trample on thy new-born flowers!
 Oh! ne'er may hapless lover languish
 Reclin'd along thy willowy side;
 No bitter tear of hopeless anguish
 Pollute thy clear, thy crystal tide:
 But ever on thy mossy border
 May Love and Peace delight to rest;
 And cherub Innocence gay carol,
 And cull thy flowers to deck her breast!

LINES written in the GARDEN of a FRIEND.

HERE, amidst this blest retreat,
 May each Fairy fix her seat;
 May they weave their garlands here,
 Ever blooming, ever fair!
 May each Gnome, by whose kind power
 Buds the rose and opes the flower,
 Hither, with unceasing flow,
 All their varied beauties show!
 May the songsters of the vale
 Warble here their tender tale;
 Pour the thrilling cadence sweet,
 Each blest inhabitant to greet!
 May Pomona, ever gay,
 Her varied smiling gifts display;
 Charge her Sylphs with care to fling
 The gather'd fragrance of the spring;
 Then with autumn's mellow hoard
 Heap the hospitable board!
 May rosy Health her boons bestow,
 Her firm invigorating glow;
 And may'st thou, to crown the whole,
 Brightest treasure of the soul,
 Contentment, parent of delight,
 Hither on this happy site
 Thy halcyon sweets with liberal hand dis-
 fuse,
 Sweets which for ever live, and ne'er their
 odour lose!

E. R.
 Oz

On a LOCK of HAIR.

OFT have I heard, that midst each bower,
To guard with care the opening flower,
A Fairy host preside:
Some cull the honey's nectar'd dew,
Others improve the violet's blue,
And pour the healthful tide.
Some, where the limpid streamlets play,
Collect the sweetest flowers of May;
Some bid the fountains flow;
Or when the torrid months oppress,
Each cool retreat with beauty drest,
And fragrant Zephyrs blow.
Amidst the cavern's awful cell,
Or on the bold romantic dell,
Some arduous labours ply:
To ocean's boundless depth repair,
Tend on the living corals there,
And give the varied dye.
Light floating on the ambient air,
The human race with soft'ning care
A gentle train attend:
With caution watch each rude attempt,
With downy pinions ill prevent,
And kind assistance lend.
Ye genial Sprites, an envied race,
Who guard my Laura's matchless grace,
Weep not the tress I've torn;
Weep not those flowing locks to part,
For, cherish'd next my glowing heart,
The much-lov'd treasure's worn.
How oft I view its easy fold,
Its beauteous tint, outvying gold!
How oft her charms pourtray;
Each blended feature, chaste, refin'd,
The faithful index of a mind
Pure as the new-born day.

E. R.

Liverpool, June 10, 1800.

A PROLOGUE to the GENTLE SHEPHERD.*
SAY, ghost of Ramsay! dost thou hover
nigh,
And o'er this mansion cast a placid eye?
Departed spirit! dost thou view serene
Our humble shepherds tread the mimic scene?

* Lately acted at Langholm, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. During the first

By Nature school'd, and school'd by her
alone,
They lowly bend before the critic throne:
No kindly lore hath taught the simple swain
To ope the secret source of joy or pain,
To speak with matchless eloquence of eye,
And bid wild Passion's train advance or fly:
Yet, warm'd by manly zeal, they mount the
stage,
To unfold a tale that charm'd a former age.
Ye nymphs and swains that grace the flow-
ery meads,
Where wood-crown'd Elsk his amber waters
spreads,
O wipe from Sorrow's cheek the falling dew;
To you the sons of Want their plaint renew.
Full oft your ears have heard their whisper'd
prayer,
And oft your hands remov'd their load of
care.
When modest Worth in secret sorrow pin'd,
And far from every joy his head reclin'd;
When pale disease had dimm'd the orphan's
eye,
Or hoary Age retir'd to droop and die;
Then gentle pity ever sway'd your breast,
And, blessing others, you yourselves were
blest!
Again the balm of kind relief impart,
And glad with timely aid the aching heart.
Lo! Famine treads the Caledonian strand,
And waves her banner o'er the prostrate
land;
Behold! Laponian snows invest the hill,
Laponian frosts the aged bosom chill;
Smote by the scowling blast, the poor man
lies,
And turns to you his meek-imploing eyes.

night of the representation, the house was so much crowded, that the floor began to give way. Fortunately, however, no person was materially injured, though a scene of inconceivable confusion ensued. The damages were immediately repaired, and the performance proceeded without farther interruption. The same play was acted three different nights, and always before a numerous audience.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DOCTOR WALCOT (*Peter Pindar*) has it in contemplation to publish a treatise on the general causes of deafness, with the modes of cure. Such a publication is certainly a desideratum, as no minute and satisfactory history of the complaints of the ear has hitherto made its appearance.

The same gentleman, under his celebrat-

ed name of PETER PINDAR, is preparing for speedy publication, "A Little Lash for a Little Lyar, or, a Cut at a Cobler," addressed to Mr. W. Gifford, in reply to his late pamphlet.

A learned work is in great forwardness from the classical pen of Mrs. THOMAS, daughter of the late Doctor Parkhurst.

Mrs. ROBINSON has completed a volume

lume of Lyrical Tales; and her three octavo volumes of poetry, to which she has a brilliant list of subscribers, will be forthcoming next winter.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce, that a new edition in quarto of the great English Cyclopædia, by Dr. REES and assistants, will speedily be commenced in parts and in weekly numbers. The most competent writers and artists are employed in every department, and the work will be rendered worthy of the patronage of the British nation in this enlightened period. It is supposed that it will extend to about twenty volumes, or four hundred weekly numbers.

A splendid edition of Don Quixotte, (newly translated) will make its appearance very shortly, in four volumes octavo, with plates, &c. &c.

Mr. PAYNE, author of the *Epitome of Modern History*, and of other pieces, has ready for publication the first volume of a *Concise History of Greece*, to be comprised in three volumes, octavo, and brought down to the time when Greece became a Roman province. The first volume brings the history down to the thirteenth year of the Peloponnesian war; and the concluding chapter contains a view of the character of the Greeks in their social habits, their internal policy, and civil government; the state of literature and the arts in the brightest period of their history; their language, eloquence, poetry, the ancient tragedy, comedy, music; of the polite arts, painting, sculpture, architecture: concluding with an account of the Grecian philosophy, and the characteristic tenets of each sect. The second volume is in the press, and is intended to be published in a few months; the third volume in the course of the ensuing winter.

Miss PLUMPTRE is preparing a novel for the press; and the public may expect as much pleasure in this lady's original work, as it has already received from her translations.

Mrs. FENWICK is also writing another novel. Her elegant specimen of "SECRECY" has sufficiently proclaimed the powers of her pen.

Mr. PRATT has another volume of "Gleanings in England," ready for publication.

In a few days will be published, by Messrs. ARCH, a *Chart of the Constellations*, exhibiting all the stars which are visible in Great Britain and Ireland, dissected in the manner of a map; and is thus designed to render the relative positions of the stars, and their distribu-

tion into constellations, familiar to young persons.

The high price of Rags and Paper has occasioned two expedients to be resorted to, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of lowering them. One is to reduce to a pulp all kinds of paper which have been printed or written upon, and having extracted the colouring and oily matter, to re-manufacture it; the other is to obliterate the ink, &c. from the surface of the used paper, and thus convert it again into perfect white paper. Both attempts deserve encouragement; and by conferring an increased value upon old paper, may occasion much of it that has heretofore been wasted or burnt, to be brought to market. As an encouragement to its preservation, it would be praise-worthy in all persons whose business creates much waste writing or other paper, to bestow the produce of it as a perquisite upon their clerks or servants. A greater evil could not have befallen literature than the present advance in the price of paper, and consequently in that of books. It cannot, however, be too often repeated, that the monopoly of rags and paper, as of the necessities of life, &c. is in great part, if not solely, occasioned by the discounting accommodation afforded by the Bank of England. This pernicious system of paper credit is now perhaps become unavoidable, but its ruinous effects are every day becoming more apparent. During the American war, the weekly discounts at the Bank seldom exceeded two hundred thousand pounds; and they are now seldom beneath two millions!

A bookseller in this city, known to the public by a *Compendious History of the Art of Printing*, intends to publish an improved edition of the late Dr. Harwood's *View of the present State of the Greek and Latin Classics*, in alphabetical order, containing the whole of the Doctor's remarks, divested of his egotisms. The additions are chiefly taken from *De Bure's Bibliographie Instructive*, and the *Dictionnaire Bibliographique* published at Paris in 1796, assisted by the foreign and domestic journals to the present time.

Dr. PIKE's discovery relative to the culture of corn (which consists chiefly of a *very simple instrument*) is to be communicated to subscribers at the end of this month, that they may reap the advantage in the ensuing sowing season. Dr. Pike is engaged upon a large work on agricultural subjects; and will speedily publish a small medical work for the use of families, under the title of *Machaon*, announced to the public so long as fourteen years since.

It is a fact in the history of printing worthy of record, that the Stationers' Company printed and sold last year upwards of three hundred and forty thousand copies of Moore's Almanack. Their first edition of this popular work is generally three hundred thousand, and these are generally sold off in the course of a month.

By a letter from M. Millin at Paris to Dr. HAGER in London, we understand that the celebrated *Mr. Deguignes* lately died there. He was indigent from his obstinacy, as he would not receive any favour from the new government. It were to be wished, that his manuscripts should be published. His great work upon *the Conformity between the Egyptians and Chinese* has never been published.

Mr. HOFFMANN, a most respectable bookseller at Hamburgh, has been fined fifty dollars for selling a copy of "*Mémoires Secrets sur la Russie*." The book could not have had a better advertisement.

Mr. NEMNICH, author of the Polyglot Lexicon, &c. has recently published at Hamburgh his *Travels in England* in the year 1799.

Professor OLIVARIUS has just published the twelfth number of *Le Nord Littéraire*, and we are pleased to find, that it obtains considerable circulation and attention in London. The number of subscribers to it at Remnant's, Deboffe's, Geisweiller's, &c. and at the foreign department of the General Post-office, is greater than for any other foreign journal.

The fulminating preparations of mercury with sulphur have long been known to chemists. A fulminating mercury, however, entirely free from sulphur, has lately been discovered by EDWARD HOWARD, esq. F. R. S. The last volume of the *Philos. Trans.* contains an important memoir on this subject by the inventor, of which the following is an abstract. 100 grains of mercury are to be dissolved by the assistance of heat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, by measure, of nitric acid of the sp. grav. of about 1.3; this solution being suffered to cool is to be poured upon 2 ounce measures of alcohol previously introduced into any convenient glass vessel: by the application of a gentle heat an effervescence is excited, a white fume begins to undulate on the surface of the liquor, and a precipitation gradually takes place: the precipitate is to be immediately collected on a filter, and well washed with distilled water, and then dried in a low heat, not exceeding that of a water-bath. The colour of the powder varies from white to nearly black, and the quantity afforded by 100 grains of mercury is between 120 and 132 grains.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 62.

The powder thus prepared is the fulminating mercury, which, if mixed with concentrated sulphuric acid, is immediately decomposed with a loud explosion and violent effervescence: it also explodes with mere heat if raised to the temperature of 368°. or upwards of Fahrenheit. Three or four grains being laid on an anvil, and struck with a flat hammer, produced a stunning noise, and the faces both of the hammer and anvil were much indented. An electrical shock sent through a few grains produces a similar effect. It may also be fired by flint and steel, in the same manner as common gunpowder. In order to ascertain the effects of this substance, compared with gunpowder, a series of experiments was instituted, the principal of which are the following:

1. A gunpowder-proof, capable of containing eleven grains, was filled and fired in the usual way; the report was sharp, but not loud; there was no perceptible recoil; but the upper part of the barrel was laid open, and the head of the register was struck off.

2. A gun was charged with 17 grains of the powder and a leaden bullet, and fired by a fusee; the report was feeble, no recoil had taken place, and the ball was driven into a block of wood apparently with a force equal to half a charge of gunpowder.

3. The same gun was charged with 34 grains of mercurial powder; the report on firing was about equal to that of an ordinary charge of gunpowder; the breech was found flawed, and torn in every direction, and the gold touch-hole was driven out.

4. Two blocks of wood were bored to the same depth, and in one, half an ounce of the best Dartford gunpowder was confined, and in the other, the same quantity of fulminating mercury. The blocks were buried in sand, and fired by a train: that containing the gunpowder was simply split in three pieces; the other was burst in every direction, and the parts contiguous to the powder were absolutely pounded, yet the whole hung together, whereas the block in which the gunpowder had been was fairly divided.

The general result of these trials is, that the mercurial powder acts with much superior energy within certain limits, but that it can never supersede the use of gunpowder as a projectile force. It may, perhaps, be used to advantage in blasting rocks for miners.

It has already been noticed in the Monthly Magazine, that the Oxymuriatic acid, which is at present so largely used for bleaching, will discharge writing-ink from paper: this dangerous property has given occasion to several frauds, in consequence of which it became a matter of importance to discover a way of restoring writing thus effaced: this has been effected

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ected

fectured by Citizen Guetaud, and the process made public by order of the French Government. It consists in dipping the paper in a very weak sulphuret of ammonia (volatile liver of sulphur): the characters are immediately restored of a dark brown colour, and very legible. Prussiat of pot-ash will also restore the writing of a blue colour: the first method is, however, the speediest and best.

In our last Number we mentioned the decomposition of water by Mr. Carlisle, by means of the Galvanic battery invented by Volta. Some very curious experiments have since been made on the same subject, by Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich. On passing the Galvanic influence, by means of two silver wires, through a solution of nitrat of silver, the upper wire became oxidated and gradually corroded, while at the same time a beautiful arborescent precipitation of metallic silver took place on the lower wire. Acetite of lead and sulphat of copper were in the same manner decomposed, each of these substances in the metallic state being precipitated on the surface of the lower wire. Distilled water, tinged with litmus, was then put into the tube, and in a short time that portion of liquor in contact with the upper wire became red, and that in contact with the lower wire was blue? When Brazil wood was used, the lower part of the infusion became of a deep blue, and the upper was almost colourless. From these facts Mr. C. concludes, that by the passage of Galvanism through water, the wire that gives out oxygen, produces nitrous acid, and that which yields hydrogen produces ammonia. The facts are very curious and important, but the deductions from them are certainly very hasty.

Amongst the number of excellent editions of classics that are produced by the industry and learning of German scholars, an edition of Horace just now published by professor MITSCHERLICH, of Göttingen, claims a rank: *Horatii Flacci Opera; illustravit Chr. Guil Mitscherlich, Professor Göttingensis* t. 1. pp. 550. t. 2. pp. 70. Lips. 1800. 8. This edition, in which the editor has been engaged for several years, is, in point of interpretation as well as of criticism, most elaborate and perfect. He has principally shewn vast learning in poetical reading; and his observations on the language of Horace are both interesting and instructive.

A very elegant edition of Shakspeare's plays and poems, with the corrections of various commentators, Johnson, George Stevens, &c. and a^d glossary, is now publishing for Thurneisen, at Basle in

Switzerland, in four sets, each of which consists of six volumes.

NICOLAUS BOCCANORI, an Italian, has proposed a plan for establishing a new order of Jesuits in the Austrian dominions, by whose influence the propagation of revolutionary and irreligious principles is to be best prevented; but it has hitherto been rejected by two committees appointed for this purpose. It is, however, to be apprehended, that, as he has some friends at court, he may at last succeed in his plans. Meanwhile the seat of this order is to be erected in Italy, and particularly at Naples.

The Typographical Society, formerly established at Deuxponts, is now removed to Strasburg, where the presses are fully employed again with printing editions of the Classics. HELIODORUS, with whose edition Prof. Mitscherlich, of Göttingen, was charged, has made its appearance, and another volume of Buhle's ARISTOTLE is printed, but not yet published. PLATO's works will be reprinted.

A new sect of Jews is established at Amsterdam, whose followers are daily increasing. It differs from others, by rejecting all those rites which have been introduced since the Mosaic Law into the Jewish religion. The founder and president of this sect is a man of knowledge, and of an enlightened mind.

At the request of Professor BODE, of Berlin, the King of Prussia has granted a considerable sum for repairing the observatory in that city.

The *Homme des Champs, ou Les Géorgiques Françaises, poeme en quatre chants*, par JACQUES DELILLE, which was announced three years ago, has lately been published at Basle, by J. Decker. Of this charming poem, four editions of various sizes have been printed at the same time.

The Apollo of Belvedere has been erected in the Louvre with the following inscription: "The statue of Apollo on this pedestal, discovered at Antium towards the close of the 15th century, erected in the Vatican by Julius II. at the beginning of the 16th century, and taken by the Army of Italy under the command of General Bonaparte in the 5th year of the Republic, was fixed here on the 21st of Germinal of the 8th year, in the first year of his consulate."

VOLNEY, at present counsellor of state under the consular constitution of France, has, in a late publication, expressed himself to this purport—"That Paul I. by his conduct in the different epochs of the Coalition, had proved himself the saviour

not only of Europe in general, but in particular of France!"

MERCIER, whose meagre picture of modern Paris, still remains a favourite with the Parisians, continues to amuse the public of that capital with his Paradoxes. After having become tired with depreciating the arts, he has lately begun to subject the most eminent philosophers of modern times to the lash of his criticism. Not only has he attempted to prove that Newton's system is built on principles entirely false, but likewise that the system of Locke is extremely dangerous!!!—He is in his dotage!

LATOUR D'Auvergne whom Bonaparte had appointed First Grenadier of the French Republic, and who lately so gloriously fell combating for his country on the heights near Oberhausen, had likewise acquired distinction in the republic of letters, being author of the *Origines Gauloises*.

The learned Naturalist J. LE FRANCO VAN BERKHEY, author of the *Natnuryke Historie van Holland*, and professor of natural history in the university of Leyden, wrote to a friend on the 3d of February, that "he had completed a grand work on which he had been employed for 40 years, viz. *The Natural, Anatomical, and Economical History of Ruminating Animals*, with 80 plates, designed by himself, after nature. This work he intends to publish in six volumes quarto.

P. J. BITAUBE's celebrated work, entitled *Les Bataves*, of which a translation was some time ago published in this country, will shortly appear likewise in a German dress. The German translator is Professor K. H. HEYDENREICH.

The celebrated republican author, JEAN FRANÇOIS-DE LA HARPE, is favouring the literary world with a commentary on the Tragedies of *Jean Racine*, in six volumes. The work is published by the widow Panckouke in Paris.

The Greek archbishop NICEPHORUS, who lives as a private person at Moscow, with a pension from the Emperor of Russia, is publishing there in Greek a *Course of Mathematics* for the use of the Greek schools. Of this work the first tome has appeared. The celebrated brothers *Zosima* continue to deserve well of the schools of Greece, by causing useful school-books to be printed at their expence, and distributing them *gratis* among all the schools of Greece. Another patriotic Joannite has deposited 6000 florins in the bank of Moscow, to augment the funds of the schools in Jannina. The

worthy archbishop demanded no compensation for his labour, that his book might be given free of expence to the Greek scholars.

Many unfounded reports having been circulated, which have a tendency to prejudice the mind of the public against the inoculation of the cow-pox; we, the undersigned physicians and surgeons, think it our duty to declare our opinion, that those persons who have had the cow pox, are perfectly secure from the infection of the small-pox. We also declare, that the inoculated cow-pox is a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated small-pox.

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RUSSIAN LITERATURE!—*Extract of a Letter from Moscow, 2d of March, 1800.* Of the literature and book-selling business of this city, I can say but little, as the profession of an author is not so lucrative, nor learning so much esteemed and honoured, as in other parts of Europe. Our best native authors are ——— *Karamsin*, ——— *Cheraskow*, ——— *Gollikof*, *Joh. Heym*, and ——— *Baufe*. Almost all their works, those of the two last excepted, are written in the Russian language, and printed at the University press. Cheraskow's works consist of six volumes, and contain romances, poems, and plays. Of *Gollikof's* *Life of Peter I.* 33. thick volumes have already been published. This work has been compiled with uncommon diligence, and is truly an archive of state-papers, authentic documents, anecdotes, and the judgments of foreigners on his hero; and, notwithstanding its tedious circumstantiality, is so far valuable, that it may be used as a copious source of intelligence by some future historian of taste, who may wish to write a biography of that illustrious emperor. The author has collected, at a great expence, and with uncommon

common diligence, whatever he could lay his hands on; and the congeries still continues to increase in bulk.—*Karamsin's* writings are read with general approbation; especially his *Travels into several Countries of Europe*, in 6 vols. which have been translated into German. He commenced with some compositions in the *Moscow Journal*, of which he was the editor. Some of his tales, novels, and small poems, as for instance, *Julie* and *Elise*, have likewise been translated into German and French. *Karamsin* published a free translation of *Marmontel's Tales*, for the use of his countrymen. His newest production is an *Almanach of the Muses*, entitled *Aonides*, which contains some small poems by himself, and poetical and romances by other young literati of Moscow.—One of the most active and diligent authors is professor *Job. Heym*. He is now writing a "Topography of Moscow;" and had before composed, conjointly with other men of learning, a Russian Grammar and Chrestomathy, besides two dictionaries, viz. a German-Russian, in 2 vols. (Riga, published by Hartknoch,) and a German-Russian-French dictionary, (Moscow, printed at the University-press).—A geographico-topographical Encyclopædia by him has likewise made its appearance. The latest Latin dissertation of Prof. *Bause* treats of the progress of learning and culture in Russia, which deserves to be read in other countries on account of the new light it throws upon the subject.—Russian literary journals are altogether wanting. *Karamsin*, indeed, began to pave the way by his *Moscow Journal*, which was afterwards continued under the name of *Aglaia*. But it would seem that the Russian public have no taste for such journals, for it thrived neither with the one title nor the other, and continued only a very short time. In the *political newspapers*, which appear twice a-week, notices of new books are among other things inserted as an appendix. These notices are frequently accompanied by the author's or translator's reviews of his own work, or by the puffing encomiums by the booksellers. Along with the newspaper, a periodical paper is published, entitled, *Agreeable and Useful Pastime*, which contains chiefly translations: Professor *Sachatsky* is the editor. The wretched political journal of *Schirach* is likewise translated into Russian, and diligently read. Almost the only good translation that has yet appeared, is that of *Marmontel's Tales*, by

Karamsin; the rest are, for the most part, merely botch-work, by young beginners, who do not sufficiently understand their mother-tongue, much less the language from which they translate. None of Wieland or Göthe's works have yet been translated: of Schiller's, only *The Robbers*; of Iffland's, *Babo's*, &c. plays, not even one; but several of *Kotzebue's*, which, indeed, meet with the greatest applause; and the playhouse overflows every time one of his pieces is performed. His name resounds in every corner, and is repeated with enthusiasm. From this a judgment may be formed of the taste of the Moscow public, as seldom any other dramatic production has so great a run as those of *Kotzebue*. Of original Russian dramas, the most esteemed are, *Nedroft* or *The Minor*, and *The Brigadier*, both by *Wisn*; *The Melnik*, or *The Miller*, *Sbitenschtschik*, or *The Mead-seller**, and *Dmitri Samoswanetz* or *Pseudo Demetrius*, by *Cheraskow*. The last is a well-written tragedy, the subject of which is taken from the history of Russia, in the middle ages. These two pieces by *Wisn* are comedies, and sketch the national manners of the Russians. Both these comedies are favourites of the Russian stage, and are frequently performed.

The amiable poet ——— *Derscharwin*, some of whose songs have been translated into the German language by *Kotzebue*, still continues to enrich the literature of his country with new productions of his original Muse. A new complete edition of his poems is now in the press. According to the judgment of critics capable of appreciating his merits, originality, elegance, and delicacy, are the peculiar characteristics of this poet; and his lyric strains may, for euphony, easy versification, harmony, and pure diction, be reckoned among the sweetest that ever flowed from the pen of a Northern poet.—*Cheraskow's* newest productions are, *Numa Pompilius*, an historical romance, in the manner of *Fenelon's Telemachus*; and *Cadmus and Harmonia*, a poetical narrative; which have both been received with approbation by the public. His wife, too, distinguishes herself as a votary of the muses, and has written some elegies and Anacreontic odes.

* *Sbiten* is a liquor composed of water, pepper, and honey, which is carried about the streets in winter, as mead is in summer. The venders of this liquor are called *Sbitenschtschiks*.

The printing and bookselling business are in a state of langour, the baneful effects of the late restrictions. In consequence of the Imperial *Ukase*, for the regulation of the press, several private printing-offices have been shut up, and none are allowed without a particular licence from the emperor. The chief among the latter is the University Printing-office, in which principally literary productions are printed. The printing-offices of the Senate and of the Sacred Synod, furnish mostly *ukases*, and prayer,-devotional, and school-books. The most important book-shop is that of

the University, in which the principal original Russian works are published. There are, indeed, a number of inferior booksellers shops in the Kitnigorod, but these chiefly contain religious tracts, books of devotion and edification, collections of popular songs, and some old romances, which have long been in possession of the public favour. One German, and two French booksellers have warehouses here; from which a conclusion may be drawn, what foreign literary productions are most in request.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT.

On the ATTEMPT to introduce VAUDEVILLE PLAYS on the GERMAN THEATRE. Berlin, March 1800.

ON the 3d of March, we had on our national theatre an entertaining spectacle. The play-bill announced, *Love and Fidelity*, a play in songs, in one act, with tunes by Mr. Reichard, master of the band of His Majesty, and a celebrated composer, who ranks very high amongst the now living masters. Under the bill the following account was given. "This is the first attempt to bring the little agreeable kind of French *Comédies en Vaudeville* on our stage. It is attempted to interweave, besides some Swiss country-songs, whose original tunes are preserved, several songs of Göthe, Herder, Jacobi, and Salis, into a small rural drama, founded on a true event of modern history, and particular attention has been paid to favourite tunes." The house could not fail of being crowded, after such an invitation. The excellent tunes are all by Reichard; and although some original Swiss tunes were preserved, they were, however, utterly unknown to our public. The short *ouverture* announced the spirit of the whole, and placed the audience in so quiet and harmonious a mood, as was necessary for interesting one's self in a country festival, which was to be celebrated. Three children of an honest farmer are twirling, when the scene opens, garlands, in order to adorn their little garden-house for the birth-day of their mother, singing all the while cheerful songs. The father enters upon this, and approves of their intention; assists them in making preparations, and goes with his children to meet their mo-

ther. Now the children of a guillotined nobleman, who had been the lord of the manor, enter; they have escaped from prison, and gain their livelihood by ballad-singing. Lewis, the elder brother of the poor vagrants, had fallen in love with Rose, the farmer's daughter; and his love brings him back to his native place at the danger of his life. Now the family arrives;—the mother receives the congratulations of her children, and breakfasts with them: the two disguised singers mix with them; Rose recollects her Lewis, and swoons away; the honest farmer knows again the son of his former landlord, and tells him that the reign of terror is past, and that he may again take a quiet possession of his estates. The conclusion is made, as will easily be guessed, by the betrothing of Lewis and Rose. In this simple action, songs of Göthe, Herder, Jacobi, and Salis, are so aptly interwoven, that the piece makes a beautiful *ensemble* with the songs. The public received this play of songs with rapture, which was chiefly caused by the true and beautiful performance of the acting personages. When the curtain was let down, a voice in the pit loudly exclaimed '*Da Capo!*' which probably was to express nothing but the wish, that this short piece might be longer; a wish which was certainly that of a great majority. Mr. Reichard was complimented with a loud Bravo!

If it be asked, however, whether this agreeable entertainment may be called a piece of *Vaudevilles*, and whether this kind of drama has thereby been transplanted on the German stage; I must answer both questions in the negative; for Mr. Reichard's

Reichard's *Love and Fidelity* is a true rural opera, which bears no more resemblance to what are properly called *Comédies en Vaudeville*, than any other opera.

The *Pieces en Vaudevilles* are perhaps of German origin; at least they were as early known in Germany as in France. In Italy the dramas mixed with songs took their origin; and a kind of regularly composed operas was formed there. In Germany and France these operas were imitated towards the end of the fifteenth century; but composers were wanting, who were able to set such pieces to music; the poets, therefore, chose a popular tune, and wrote their whole piece in one metre, that it might be sung according to the tune marked on the title. This was commonly done without the accompaniment of instruments; and only for variation's sake, other neat, popular songs were inserted, and sung with an accompaniment. Before *Opitz*, the true father of the German poetry, in the midst of the last century, nothing but these plays, consisting of popular songs, were known: but with him a new epocha began; the opera received a better form and a suitable music, and the plays of national songs were forgotten. It was not the same in France, where they have been kept up till now under the name of *Vaudevilles*. They are partly still sung entirely without the accompaniment of instruments. The instruments only begin to play when the dialogue is interrupted, and a true national song introduced. I have seen great actors performing in these *Vaudevilles*, who, though exactly observing the popular tune in which the whole was written, declaimed, however, the words so precisely, that it was almost impossible to determine whether they sung while speak-

ing, or spoke while singing; in short, who gave a true idea of the theatrical declamation of the ancients; such as we must imagine it to have been according to the accounts we have of them, if abstraction be made from the uniformity of the tune of the *Vaudevilles*. However they began in France, as twenty years ago was done with comedies in Germany, to play such pieces *ex tempore*: and so the song was left out during the dialogue; the national songs only were sung with the music, but so that only the tune was preserved, and other words, suiting with the piece, were adapted to it, and the contrast of the contents with the tune was a rich source of the comic. The extemporary pieces of this kind, with the words adapted to the popular tune, are the more applauded at Paris, as the actor, if possessed of wit, can make a hundred allusions to the history of the day, and introduce satires on known incidents.

It is plain, likewise, that the plays, consisting of national songs, can only please as witty productions; they must be amiable trifles, to which it would be profusion to add a peculiar composition, because they depend on the interest of the day. I doubt whether the *Vaudevilles*, taken in this sense, could make their fortune on the German theatres; although I wish that they might be introduced also on account of the declamation, of which there is a good exercise in the song, particularly when narrative, without the accompaniment of instruments. It is therefore to be hoped, that Mr. Reichard will continue to accustom the public by similar essays to a theatrical entertainment, which would perhaps more than any other be able to destroy the relish for the nonsensical operas of the ordinary kind.

G. M.

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The System followed during the two last Years by the Board of Agriculture further illustrated; with Dissertations on the Growth and Produce of Sheep and Wool, Spanish and English; also Observations upon a new Plan for the Poor and Poor Laws; to which are added, Remarks on the Modes of Culture, and Implements of Husbandry used in Portugal, and an Enquiry into the present Scarcity, and Means proposed to remedy it in future, by John, Lord Somerville, illustrated with Plates, 4to. 15s. boards. Miller.

POLITICAL.

Further Thoughts on the present State of Public Opinion, by J. Penn, Esq. 5s. Hatchard.

Address to the Public concerning Political Opinions, and Plans lately adopted to promote Religion in Scotland, &c. by Robert Haldane, 1s. 6d. Ogle.

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France, after the Revolution of Bonaparte; translated from a French Pamphlet, entitled Les Adieux à Bonaparte, 2s. Wright.

A Ministerial Register; or, Companion to the Political History of the present Reign, exhibiting the Changes in all the principal Depart-

Departments of Government, in Order and Date, affording an immediate Reference, and and is very necessary in the studying of History, &c. &c. 3s. 6d. Ogilvy and Son.

A Defence of the Associate Synod against the Charge of Sedition, addressed to Wm. Porteus, D. D. by James Doddie, Edin. 1s. Ogle.

The Letters of Junius, *with Notes and Illustrations* Historical, Political, Biographical, and Critical, by Robert Heron, Esq. No. I. (to be completed in twenty Numbers) 1s. Harrison and Cluse.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical Account of the Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London, viz. Ashford, Bedfont, Cowley, Cranford, Drayton, Feltham, Hampton, Hanworth, Harefield, Harmondsworth, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Laleham, Littleton, Rifelip, Sheperton, South Mims, Staines, Stanwell, Sunbury, and Uxbridge, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, illustrated by Engravings of Views, Antiquities, &c. 4to. 11 7s. boards. Catell and Davies.

A Tour round North Wales, in the Summer of 1798, containing not only the Description and History of the Country, but also the History of the Welch Bards, an Essay on the Language, Observations in Manner and Customs, and the Habitats of the more rare native Plants, forming the completest Account of that romantic Country, by the Rev. W. Bingley, with Engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards. Williams.

Observations upon the Town of Cromer, considered as a Watering Place, and the picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood, by Edmund Bartell, Jun. with an Engraving by Jukes, 3s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

Picturesque Views, with an historical Account of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster, by Samuel Ireland, large 8vo. 21. 2s. boards. Egerton.

A Journey into Cornwall through the Counties of Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, interspersed with Remarks moral, historical, literary, and political, by George Lipscomb, 8vo. Rivingtons.

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Dearness occasioned by Scarcity, not Monopoly; and the Duties of Men arising out of the Circumstances of Providential Visitation recommended, in a Sermon, by the Rev. S. Hodson; to which is added, Hints of practical Expedients for alleviating the Calamity, and for improving the Condition of the Poor, 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

Examination of a Sermon preached at Cambridge, by Robert Hall, M. A. entitled, "Modern Infidelity considered, with respect to its Influence on Society; with Observations upon the Critique on the Sermon in the Monthly Review, for February, 1800, by Anthony Robinson, 2s. Smith.

The Anti-Calvinist; or, two plain Discourses on Redemption and Faith, by Robert

Fellowes, A. B. 6d. or 5s. a dozen. White.

The Oration delivered at the Funeral of the late Pontiff Pius VI. before the Cardinals assembled at Venice, by Cæsar Bransadoro, Archbishop of Nisibis; to which is annexed the Address of the present Pontiff, delivered in a secret Consistory at Venice, March 28, 1800; translated by the Rev. W. Coombes, 1s. 6d. with the Latin Original, 2s. 6d. West and Hughes.

A modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, addressed to all moderate Protestants, 7s. boards. Faulder.

A Sermon occasioned by the late *desperate* Attempt on the Life of his Majesty, preached at Bath, June 8th, 1800, by the Rev. C. Daubeney, L. L. B. 1s. or 6s. per dozen. Hatchard.

A Sermon preached at Sittingbourn, June 11, 1800, at the Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and published by his Grace's Command, by the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson, 1s. Johnson.

Mercy Triumphant; a Discourse occasioned by the Death of John Osborn Dawson, who suffered for the Crime of Forgery, at Newgate, June the 5th, 1800, containing many interesting Particulars relating to his Life and Death, by William Maurice, Pastor of the Independent Congregation, Fetter-lane, 1s. 6d. Conder.

The Necessity of National Reformation stated, in a Sermon preached on Occasion of the late Public Fast, by Alex. Black, Minister of the Gospel, Musselburgh, 6d. Ogle.

An Attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the New Testament of Jesus Christ, and toward illustrating the same by philological and explanatory Notes, by William Newcome, D.D. Archbishop of Armagh, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards. Johnson.

An Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament, by Thomas Zouch, M. A. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards. Hurst.

Prayers for Families, short but comprehensive, for every Day in the Week, by Edward Pearson, V. D. 8vo. 3s. sewed. Rivingtons.

The divine Origin of Prophecy illustrated and defended, in a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at the Lecture founded by Bampton, by the Rev. George Richards, M. A. 8vo. 6s. boards. Rivingtons.

A Sermon on the Duties incumbent on the Poor at this particular Crisis, preached at Horningham before two Friendly Societies, and published at their request, by the Rev. Francis Skurry, 1s. Rivingtons.

Bean on Family Worship, a new Edition, 8vo. 5s. boards. Rivingtons.

An Essay tending to prove that Christianity has promoted the Happiness of Man, 2s. Button.

Discourses on Domestic Duties, by Samuel Stennet, I

Stennet, D. D. new Edition, 4s. 6d. boards, Ogle.

Essays on important Subjects, intended to establish the Doctrine of Salvation by Grace, and to point out its Influence on Holiness of Life, by John Witherpoon, D. D. a new Edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Button.

A Catechism, in which the principal Testimonies in proof of the Divine Authority of Christianity are briefly considered, 6d. Rivingtons.

VETERINARY ART.

The Principles of English Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and exploded System lately revived at the Veterinary College; with Remarks on the System of Solleysell, &c. in which is shewn the Superiority of English Farriery over that of foreign Nations, by John Lane, A. V. P. late of the Life Guards, 4s. Egerton and Co.

Classical Books just imported by W. H. Lunn, Oxford-street.

Euripides, Gr. et Lat. cura Barnesii, Musgravii et Beckii, 3 vols. 4to. charta optima. Lips. 1778.

Polybius, Gr. et Lat. cura Schweighæuseri, 9 vols. 8vo. Ib. 1789—95.

Lucian, Gr. et Lat. cura Hemsterhusii et Reitzii, 10 vols. 8vo. charta optima. Bipont. 1789—93.

Plato, Gr. et Lat. ad edit. H. Stephani expressa, cum notitia literaria, accedit var. Lect. 12 vols. 8vo. Ib. 1781, &c.

Thucydides, Gr. et Lat. cura Waffii et Dukeri, 6 vols. 8vo. charta optima. Ib. 1788—89.

Appian, Gr. et Lat. cura Schweighæuseri, 3 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1785.

Libanii Orationes et Declamationes, Gr. cura Reiske, 4 vols. 8vo. Altenb. 1791—7.

Jacob's Animadversiones in Epigrammata Anthologiae Græcæ secundum Ordinem Analektorum Brunckii, vol. 1 pars 1 et 2, vol. 2 pars 1, 8vo. Ib. 1798—9.

Xenophontis Opera, Gr. 6 vols. 8vo. viz. Opuscula, Cyropædia, Oeconomicus, De Cyri Minoris Exped. Memorabilia, et Historia Græca, cura Zeunii.

Ib. 1773, 80, 2, 5, 90, & 91. Scriptores Rei Rusticæ veterum Latinorum, cura Schneider, 4 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1794—7.

Pausanias, Gr. et Lat. cura Facii, 4 vols. 8vo. Ib. 1794—6.

Terentius, cura Zeunii, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1774.

Imported by C. Geisweiler, No. 42, Parliament-street.

Historia Doctrinæ de vero Deo, per C. Meiners, 2 vols. 6s.

Pauli Apostoli Epistola ad Philipenses, Græcæ, ex recensione Griesbachiana et Ende 3s.

Descriptio Numorum Veterum, cum multis Iconibus, nec non Animadversiones in Opus Eckhelianum, 4to. 1l. 5s.

Classes Generales Geographiæ Numismatiæ; seu Monetæ Urbium, Populorum et Regum, 4to. 2 vols. 9s.

Mémoires secretes sur la Russie, et particulièrement sur la Fin de Catherine II. et le Commencement de celui de Paul I. formant un Tableau des Mœurs de St. Petersbourg à la Fin du 18 Siecle, 2 vols. 1800, Paris.

Lettres sur l'Education Religieuse de l'Enfance; précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques; dédiées au Roi, par J. A. De Luc, Lecteur de sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne, &c. 4s. 1800. Berlin.

Göthes neue Schriften, 7ter Band, f. p. cuts, 10s. 6s. 1800. Berlin.

Zeichnungen auf einer Reise von Wien über Triest nach Venedig u. s. w. 7s. f. p. 1800. Berlin.

Der Taubstumme; oder der Abbé de l'Epée; Historisches Drama in fünf Acten; von Bouilly, aus dem Französischen übersetzt von A. v. Kotzebue, 3s. 1800. Leipzig.

Ferrandino: Fortsetzung der Geschichte des Rinaldo Rinaldini; 2 vols. 6 vign. 14s. 1800.

Heliadora, oder die Lautenspielerin aus Griechenland, 2 vols. 6s. 1800. Meissen.

Der Hahn mit neun Hühnern, 3s. 6d. 1800.

Die Strahlende Jungfrau, oder der Berg-Geist; eine Zaubergeschichte. Nachlass von Spiess, 9s. 1800. Leipzig.

Don Karlos Infant von Spanien, von F. Schiller, neue Auflage, 4s. 1799. Leipzig.

Die Gesund-Brunnen; ein Gedicht in vier Gesängen, von V. W. Neubeck, Dr. der Arzneywissenschaft, 4s. 6d. 1798. Leipzig.

Reise von Wien nach Madrid, im Jahre 1790, 5s. cuts, f. p. 1792. Berlin.

Reise von Warschau über Wien nach der Hauptstadt von Sicilien, 4s. cuts, 1795.

Guter Rath an Mütter über die wichtigsten Punkte der Physischen Erziehung der Kinder in den ersten Jahren; von D. C. W. Hufeland, 2s. 1799. Berlin.

F. A. Walter, Doctor der Wundarzneykunst und Arzneygelahrtheit, &c. &c. zu Berlin, Einige Krankheiten der Nieren und Harnblase untersucht und durch Leichen-Oeffnungen bestätigt, mit 13 Kupfern, 8s. 6d. 1800.

Practische Anweisung zur Construction der Fashinen-Werke und den dazu gehörigen Anlagen an Flüssen und Strömen, &c. von Eytelwein, with 8 cuts. 1800. Berlin.

Schiller's Profaische Schriften, 2ter Band. Herder's Kaligone, 3 vols. 12mo. 1800.

Arnemann's Chirurgie, 2 vols. Göttingen.

Creils Chimische Annalen, ites Heft, 1800.

Niemeyer's Jesus wie er lebte und lehrte.

J. Ghesquieri David Propheta, David Doctor, David Hymnographus, Historiographus. Themoniæ, 1800.

Just published by A. Dulau and Co.

Apologhi e Favole scelte dagli autori piu celebri; being an Introduction to the Study of Italian Poetry, with a Treatise on Italian Versification—in the press, and will be published in a short time.

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Lettre d'un Voyageur à l'Abbé Barruel; ou, Nouveaux Documens pour ses Mémoires, nouvelles Decouvertes faites en Allemagne; Anecdotes sur quelques Grands Personages

de ce Pays; Chronique de la Secte, &c. price 4s. This work is intended as a sequel to the Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme, par l'Abbé Barruel.

Collección de Poesías Castellanas, extrahidas de los mas celebres Escritores Espanoles e particularmente de Garcilasso de la Vega, con el resumen de su Vida, par Gaetano Ravizotti autor de una Gramatica Ingles e Italiana, 8vo. price 6s.

Conjuration contre Venise, par St. Real, 8vo. the same paper, size, &c. as their elegant edition of La Rochefoucault.

Just imported by J. Deboffe.

Lettres sur l'Éducation Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques, par M. De Luc, 2s.

Les Derniers Adieux à Bonaparte Victorieux, 3s.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 572)

TRANSACTIONS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS.

CITIZEN DUPUIS, in pursuance of his plan of exhibiting the influence of the Eastern and Southern nations over those of the West, has traced the origin of that numerous people so celebrated in Greek history under the name of Carians, Leleges, and Cretans. These, emigrating from the country bordering on the Euphrates, the Persian Gulph, Babylonia, and Assyria, advanced to Phœnicia, where, by the assistance of navigation, they transported to the distant countries of Europe the religion, manners, and customs, of their native country. By a multitude of facts accurately arranged, Citizen Dupuis has disculpated from the charge of falsehood several ancient authors, especially those fathers of history and geography, Herodotus and Strabo.

Cit. MONGEZ, carrying his inquiries into history of somewhat later date, has shewn, in a second and concluding memoir on the customs of Persia, all the changes which these underwent during the reign of the Arsacides and Sassanides. Ardéchir was the chief of this last dynasty. The striking ruins of Naschi, Roustam, and Tchehelminar, remain as monuments of his victory. By a regular comparison of the manners and customs of the Persians at different periods, Citizen Mongez has established this interesting

fact, and has been able to explain (what hitherto no antiquary has been able to do) the design of a fine gem, formerly one of the treasures of St. Denis, and now in the cabinet of the National Library, which he has proved to be a representation of a prince of the race of the Sassanides.

Cit. LANGLES has been employed in examining the various *Nilometers*. Having carefully collected all that the ancient Arabian authors have written on the form and place of the first nilometers in Egypt, he has followed them step by step from the country of Alonyah, which is above the cataracts, and on the frontier of Nubia, where the highest Nilometers are placed, as far down as Lower Egypt. From the Isle of Elephantina to the mouth of the river he finds fifteen different Nilometers, all of which he describes more or less at large.

Cit. CAILHAVA has almost concluded his new commentary upon the writings of Moliere, a work which promises to afford much useful and entertaining reading.

A remarkable sarcophagus has been found at Montpellier. From an accurate description and design which has been sent to the Institute, Citizen Mongez concludes, that it must belong to some considerable personage among the Romans, settled in Gaul since the reign of Domitian.

PROCEEDINGS of the SOCIETY of the ARTS, SCIENCES, and BELLES LETTRES, at BOURDEAUX.

Cit. THEBAUT presented three memoirs relative to nautical mechanics. In the

the first he proposes a new crane for loading and unloading vessels. This machine consists of a strong post in the form of a double gibbet, moveable on its axis, and furnished with two arms, at the extremity of which a pulley is fixed. The two cords which pass through the pulleys are both wound round the cylinder, but in opposite directions; so that whilst the one is coiling round the cylinder, the other is uncoiling, and thus the descent of the load attached to the arm, which is the furthest from the ship, assists the ascending weight from the hold. By experiments made on a small scale, it would seem that with this contrivance three men in five minutes could do as much work as eight men in eight minutes in the common method.

The second memoir is a plan for righting ships when they fall aside in the moment of launching.

The third memoir discusses some of the methods employed to raise from still or running water vessels that have been sunk to a given depth. The author here proposes the use of very heavy lighters, with openings through their keel, through which may pass strong cables, the other ends of which are to be fastened to the sunken vessel. The advantage of passing the cables in this direction is, that the vertical pressure of the water, which is the chief moving power in this operation, may be preserved in its perpendicular position.

Cit. BERGERON has been employed on the interesting subject of the amelioration of the waste lands of Medoc, and has recommended several improvements to promote their cultivation. Besides the fir, the alder, and other trees, the use of which is well known, he recommends the acacia, from the ease with which it is cultivated in any soil, and the numerous uses to which its wood may be applied.

In another memoir the same correspondent makes several judicious remarks on the cattle and other live stock of this district. He calls to mind the success that attended the introduction of some English rams some years ago, in improving the breed of sheep, which, however, were lost for want of care and attention. He concludes with recommending a greater attention to the veterinary art, and the great inconvenience which arises from ignorance on this important subject.

Cit. BREMONTIER has presented to the Society a paper of the greatest importance, "On the Sand Downs between Laleste and Bayonne," which has been already printed by order of Government. He proposes to

fix, by means of plantations, their loose sands, which at present, when urged by high winds, are dispersed over the neighbouring fields, and bury their crops; and thus, both to prevent this mischief, and to gain new land for cultivation. This has already been begun on the shore of the bay of Areachon, and about a thousand acres thus gained already have proved the advantage of this undertaking. The same person has also proposed to the inhabitants a plan for draining the marshes about Bourdeaux, which at present are the cause of frequent epidemic diseases, that annually carry off many of its inhabitants.

Cit. DUTROUIL communicated some Observations on the Gad-fly. After giving a curious detail of its manners and habits, and the mischief which it produces to horses, oxen, and sheep, he gives an instance in which man was not secure from its attacks. A shepherd having slightly razed the skin on his face, a gad-fly deposited her eggs on the wound, the heat of the part hatched them, and the consequence was an ulceration, which was afterwards cured.

Cit. DUROZIE, of Daz, corresponding member, has discussed, in a memoir delivered to the Society, the merits of the different operations for the hare-lip; and from experience he decides in favour of the *dry future*, or that which consists merely of adhesive plaster, in preference to ligatures that pass through the skin.

Cit. FESTON JAUBERT, of Cadillac, in a paper on the Diseases of scrophula and Epilepsy, ascribes their unusual prevalence of late years to the scanty and bad diet which in time of scarcity the inhabitants have experienced; and to the deep impression made on their minds by the cruel scenes that were daily acted, at a period, the remembrance of which now excites the utmost horror.

Independently of these labours of the individuals of this Society, they have in view two important objects on which its collective industry will be employed. The one is that of collecting, in a single spot, all the varieties of vine-stocks cultivated in France, and to arrange them under exact synonyms. The utility of this plan to botany and agriculture is very conspicuous, as at present much difficulty is thrown in the way of the full knowledge of this plant, from the number of provincial terms and local customs. The Society have requested of Government a piece of ground for this purpose, and have reason to hope for every thing from the liberal encouragement which it gives to every science.

science. The other plan which they propose is that of collecting accurate information of all that is curious and important in agriculture and natural history throughout the whole department of La Gironde, which is to be done by the patronage and assistance of the Central Administration. The Society has accordingly addressed circular letters, with proper queries, to the different administrations of the rural cantons, and have already received answers from a few, which will highly promote the views of the Society.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS IN LONDON.

Much of the attention of the Society has been engaged this session in the election of a secretary. It was expected by many, that Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the assistant secretary, would not only have offered himself as a candidate for that situation, but that he would have been the successful candidate. However, having literally devoted himself to the doctrines of Plato, in perfect conformity to his pursuits, and to his former conduct, he honourably resigned all pretensions to the office of principal secretary, and sacrificed emolument on the altar of philosophy.

On the day of the distribution of rewards, his Grace the DUKE of NORFOLK honoured the society, of which he is the president, with his attendance, and conducted himself on the occasion with that ease and dignity which are so happily united in the manners of this nobleman, and which are so eminently displayed by him in public. The Turkish Ambassador also was present; and the assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was uncommonly numerous and splendid.

The ceremony commenced by the secretary, Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, reading a well-written paper, composed by him for the purpose, giving a short account of the rise and progress of the Society, and enumerating some of the principal advantages which the public had derived from its institution. The rewards were then distributed, the most important of which are the following.

The Gold Medal to his Grace the DUKE of BRIDGEWATER, for his great and successful exertions in promoting inland navigations. The Rev. FRANCIS EGER-TON, of Bridgewater-house, has sent to the society an account of an underground inclined plane, which the Duke has lately made at Walkden-Moor, between Worsley and Bolton, in Lancashire; which account

will be published in the ensuing volume of the Society's Transactions.

The MARQUIS of TITCHFIELD also received the gold medal for having planted 49½ acres of land with acorns.

The gold medal was likewise given to THOMAS JOHNES, Esq. M. P. of Hafod, North Wales, for having planted 400,000 larch trees.

Mr. JONES, chemist, of Fish-street-hill, received two premiums; one for cultivating 4053 plants of the true rhubarb, and the other for having procured 21lb. 7oz. of opium, from poppies grown in Great Britain. The rhubarb bids fair to rival the Turkey; and a very respectable testimony in favour of the virtues of the opium has been given from some medical gentlemen of the first eminence.

The Rev. HENRY BATE DUDLEY, of Bradwell-Lodge, Tillingham, received the gold medal, for having gained 206 acres of land from the sea.

In the *Polite Arts*, an elegant and accomplished young lady, Miss ELIZA BARRET, of Stockwell, distinguished herself, by sending a varnished drawing of a landscape, for which she received the gold medal.

In *Mechanics*, Mr. THOMAS RESTALL, of Farlington, received a premium of 40 guineas for the invention of a parish or family-mill, which promises to be of great public utility. The peculiar excellence of this mill is, that action can be given to it without the intervention of wheels, from the vertical position of the stones.

One hundred pounds were given to the widow and children of the late Mr. RICHARD BOWES, of Conway, North Wales, for specimens of mill-stones, as a substitute for the French burr, and accounts of a mine thereof near Conway.

Mr. S. HOLMES, of the Strand, London, received a premium for a cheap and useful family oven.

And Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE had the gold medal, for the discovery of a passage by land from Upper Canada to the South Sea.

Other premiums were also presented to the Rev. W. SMITH, of Craike, near Easingwold, for planting 11½ acres of land with forest-trees.—To JOHN LAKE, Esq. of Radfield, Kent, for planting six acres with apple-trees.—To JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Esq. for planting 60 acres with successive crops of beans and wheat.—To JOHN MIRCHOUSE, esq. of Brownsllade, Pembrokehire.—To Miss FRANCIS TALBOT, of Wymondham.—To Miss CHARLOTTE LLOYD, of Aston, near Oswestry.

—Miss

—Miss MARY SMIRKE, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—To Mr. JOHN COTMAN, of Gerard-street.—Mr. W. WESTALL, Upper Charlotte-street.—To W. H. MOSES, Constitution-row.—To Mr. THOMAS CLULOW, of Skinner-street, for a loom for weaving figured ribbands.—To Mr. GEORGE DAVIS, of Windsor, for preventing injury from the fright of carriage horses.—To Mr. RICHARD ARDWRIGHT, of Chorley Moor, for a lock on a new construction.—And to Mr. W. BULLOCK, of Portland-street, for a lever-lock-bolt.

THE PRYTANEUM.

By a late decree of the French Government, the Prytaneum at Paris has been entirely new-modelled. It is to be divided into four large colleges, but which are to be under one common direction. One of the colleges is to remain at Paris, the second is to be established at Versailles, the third at Fontainebleau, and the fourth at St. Germain. In each of them 100 scholars are to be maintained at the expence of the government: the minister is to propose to the Chief Consul boys proper for admission, who are to be selected exclusively from among the children of warriors who have fallen in the field of battle, or of deceased public officers. The pupils at present belonging to the Prytaneum are to be distributed among the four new colleges: and the former revenues of the institution, with an addition of 200,000 francs, are allotted for the maintenance of the 400 free scholars, who, at the time of their admission, must not be under 7 nor above 12 years of age. Boarders pay in Paris 1000, and in the other three colleges 800, francs annually. It is intended to establish a similar institution at Brussels, and endow it with the estates of the late University of Louvaine.

ACADEMY AT ERFURT.

At the meeting of the Academy of Useful Sciences at Erfurt, on the 3d of January, 1800, Count von Beust, director-general of the salt-mines, read an extract from a treatise transmitted by his son, Fr. Aug. Leop. von Beust, "*On the Amalgamation of Ores containing Silver, as practised at the Halbruck and Untermuld Smelting-works at Freyberg.*" From this treatise, and the annexed tables, it appears, that from 79,785 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of ore, which, by the usual mode of smelting, would have yielded only 37,139 marcs 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of silver, 33,330 marcs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces were obtained by the process of amalgamation; consequently

1190 marcs 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces more than by the common process. The expences of amalgamation amount to 1 rix dollar 11 gro. 5 pf. for the marc of silver; and for the same quantity obtained by the common process, to from 1 rixdollar 16 gr. to 2 rixdollars; consequently there would be a gain of 5 rixdollars 15 gr. which, indeed, would be considerably diminished by the necessary repairs of the extensive amalgamation-works and machinery, or by an advance in the price of quicksilver, whereby the expences might rise to 1 rixdollar 18 gr. per marc; but still the chief and most important advantage attending the process by amalgamation remains, viz. the great saving of wood or coals.

The Abbot and Rector Magnificus PLACIDUS MUTH read a dissertation sent to the society by Councillor J. Chr. Hellbach in Wechmar, "*On Public Granaries, or on the means of providing a sufficient supply of corn in time of scarcity.*" It is proposed, that the money intended for establishing public magazines should be distributed among the villages and townships, and that each should be obliged to keep a proportionate quantity of corn for the use of the state, and that the inhabitants of the villages, &c. should be collectively responsible for the delivery of it when demanded. A somewhat similar, and, as it would seem, better, regulation is already introduced in the Erfurt territory; each farmer being obliged to reserve, till harvest, a small quantity of grain, in proportion to the number of acres on which he raised corn the preceding year: this reserve is at the disposal of government, at a fixed medium market price; and when it is wanted, the farmer is paid ready money for it.

ROYAL ACADEMY of INSCRIPTIONS, BELLES LETTERS, HISTORY, &c. at STOCKHOLM.

This society proposed on the 9th of last April, the following prizes for the year 1800.

History.—For the best "*Historico-critical treatise on the printed or unprinted books or works which were written by persons of the royal house of Sweden,*"—a gold medal, value 26 ducats.

Foreign Languages.—For the best answers in Latin or French to the question: "*In regard to the general well being of man, what are the advantages or disadvantages of the present century, compared with the last?*"—a prize medal of gold, value 26 ducats.

Antiquities.—For the best "*Inquiry on the*

the origin, nature, and object of the military and naval expeditions of the Swedes, down to the middle of the 12th century"—a gold medal, value 15 ducats.

Inscriptions and Devices.—"1. A Latin inscription for the exchange of Stockholm.
—2. Designs for medals on the most remarkable events that have happened in

Sweden during the present century; the choice of the subjects being left to the authors themselves.

The dissertations, &c. must be transmitted to the academy before the 20th of January, 1801, with a motto, and the names sealed.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

Catherine of France presented to Henry V. at the Treaty of Troyes. Stothard, R. A. del. Anthony Cardon, sculpt. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. plain, in colours 2l. 12s. 6d. Published for Colnaghi, Cockspur-street.

THE figures have a great deal of taste, both in their forms and disposition: the young king is eminently animated and spirited, and the whole is very well calculated to be a companion print to Mortimer's *King John signing Magna Charta*, which it matches in size. When we look at that print, and the battle of Agincourt, by the same great and inimitable artist, we lament that he is lost to society and the arts, and regret that he has not left his equal.

Two heads of PEACE and VICTORY; drawn, engraved, and published by Bartolozzi. Half figures, such as Cipriani used to design. Beautiful but not new.

Margery two Shoes, and Little Red Riding Hood: two Prints, designed by G. Barney, and Engraved by Dunkarton. 7s. 6d. each in colours.

Like the subjects from which they are delineated, these two little people may afford amusement to the nursery, but considered as pieces of art they are dry enough.

Sir John Leicester, bart. Colonel of the Cheshire Provisional Cavalry. Sir Joshua Reynolds and J. Northcote, pinx. J. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by Jefferies, Ludgate-hill. 1l. 1s.

The horse is painted by Northcote, and much the worst part of the picture. It is in too black and heavy a style; we wish Reynolds would avoid this, and he can if he will. The back ground is simple and very fine.

Apollo and the Muses. Gottenbrun del. Bartolozzi. In colours, 3l. 13s. 6d. plain 1l. 11s. 6d. Published for Colnaghi.

The Muses, the Graces, the gods and the goddesses, we have had combined in

every possible variation, by men who have no other knowledge of these deities, and their hallowed abodes, than merely the names by which they are distinguished. This is not the case of the print now before us, for, considering the subject having been so often treated before, there is as much originality and taste as could reasonably be expected.

The Honourable Mrs. Bouverie Painted by Hoppner, and Engraved by J. R. Smith. Price, printed in colours, 15s. in black and white, 7s. 6d. Published for Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

The enchanting picture from which this is engraved, has an air, taste and spirit which would not have dishonoured Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the print is worthy of the original and of the artist who engraved it.

Mr. Benjamin Thompson (Translator of the Stranger). J. R. Smith del. et sculpt. In colours 15s. in black and white 7s. 6d. Smith, King-street, Covent-garden.

A spirited and animated portrait.

Miss Hervey, the beautiful Nyctolops; designed and engraved by J. R. Smith. In colours 1l. 1s. Published for Smith.

The late Mr. Henry Fielding described one of his heroines as beautiful, though without a nose: Mr. Smith has positively given something that approaches superlative beauty to Miss Hervey, with red eyes.

Portrait of Mrs. Whitbread; full length. Engraved by Reynolds, from Hoppner. Price 2l. 2s. in colours.

An easy, elegant and interesting portrait, extremely well engraved.

A Girl going to Market. Barker pinxit, Gauguain sculpt. Published for Teshelin, Cornhill. Price, plain 12s. in colours 1l. 6s.

A Boy returning from Fishing, by the same Artists; companion to the above.

The name of Barker of Bath, as painter of

of the Woodman, so much admired at Macklin's gallery, must be known to many of our readers. These two prints are well calculated for effect in colours, being drawn in a bold, forcible, and animated style, that will appear to advantage above the eye. Both girl and boy have pleasing features and a good air.

The Tribute-Money, and the Woman taken in Adultery; from a pair of very fine Pictures in the King's Collection. Painted by Dietricy, engraved by Facius, and published for Messrs. Boydells. Price 1l. 1s. each.

Dietricy was a Proteus in his art; in these two pictures he has adopted the style of Rembrandt, to whose manner the grouping, colouring and figures bear a strong resemblance; they are very well engraved, and in size the same as the print of the *Last Supper*, published some time ago.

Picturesque Views, with an Historical Account of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster, by the late Samuel Ireland, author of a Tour through Holland, &c. &c. Price 2l. 2s. large paper 4l. 4s. Published for Egerton, Chasing-cross, Faulder, Bond-street, and to be had No. 8, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Mr. Ireland, as we are informed in an advertisement prefixed to this work, had been long ill, and died on the day in which the last sheet of this work was sent to the printer's. It contains views of the under-mentioned buildings, very neatly engraved in aquatinta, from designs made by Mr. Ireland; they are generally correct, though two or three, particularly Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel, are a little erroneous in the perspective: Middle Temple Gate. Temple Church. The Inner Temple. Clement's Inn. Lion's Inn. North Front of Temple Hall. South-west View of Middle Temple. New Inn. Lincoln's Inn Gate. Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel. Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. Furnival's Inn. Garden Gate of ditto. Gray's Inn. Staple Inn. Barnard's Inn. Serjeants' Inn. Rolls' Chapel. Guildhall. Westminster Hall. The thought of bringing these buildings into one point of view, was a good one, and the anecdotes in the Historical Account, are sometimes amusing and curious.

Mr. James Roberts, portrait-painter to the Duke of Clarence, has just published, *Introductory Lessons, with familiar Examples in Landscape, for the Use of those who are desirous of gaining some knowledge of painting in Water Colours; to which are added Instructions for executing Transparencies, in a style both novel and easy.*

Printed for G. and W. Nicoll, Pall-mall, and J. and J. Boydell, Cheap-side. This elegant little quarto is inscribed to the Duke of Marlborough, printed at Bulmer's press, and embellished with eight prints, engraved by Stadler, from designs by Mr. Roberts, and printed in colours. Being chiefly intended for the mere beginner, the rules are both familiar and progressive; yet are there many hints which may be found useful to those who are studying the art as a profession. The writer truly remarks, "That many books which have been written on this subject are far too abstruse for the juvenile student, are nearly useless to the amateur: others have confined their precepts to the mere mechanical process of mixing their tints; and have seduced the Tyro to cover quires of paper with all the colours of the rainbow, without either meaning or effect. But if a scholar is ambitious of drawing even tolerably, he should be debarred from colours for at least one year. Black lead pencils, chalk, Indian ink, and Cologn earth, will fully occupy his time and mind for many months. The student should be able to sketch with vigour and freedom, before he bewilders himself with the seducing witchery of colours. It will demand close application to acquire a habit of drawing correctly, and he should diligently persevere in the *grammar of painting*, which is *outline*, before he employs language, which is *colours*. Perhaps an union properly simplified, would be of considerable service to learners. A few apposite examples will be given, illustrated by rules derived from nature, the only source of truth and beauty in every art and science." This work is entirely confined to landscapes in water colours, and the author intimates that, if it meet the approbation of the public, another treatise, solely dedicated to the human figure, will be attempted. The three first prints are slight sketches to be copied with a black lead pencil; one of those which follow is copied from John Baptist Mechain, an eminent drawing-master at Oxford; the rest are from designs by Mr. Roberts. Upon the whole, we think this book is calculated to be of use to those to whom it is addressed, and it is, in the booksellers phrase, uncommonly well got up.

Grammigraphia, or the Grammar of Drawing; a System of Appearance, which by easy Rules communicates its Principles, and shows how it is to be presented by Lines, &c. &c. By Robson. Printed for Wallis, Paternoster-row.

It has been thought by some ingenious writers, that without some established and fixed

fixed scale, some positive and determined rules of proportion, &c. the Greek artists could not have produced those exquisite and perfect models which succeeding ages have admired and almost adored, but could never equal. Be that as it may, it seems morally certain that they considered painting as a *science*, in which excellence was not to be attained without a regular investigation of first principles, a close study of nature, and unremitting industry. There is some reason to fear, that in this country it is now considered as a *trade*, and a trade in which, if the professor can get practice, study is not necessary. As we would not wish to extend this censure to all, and as there are, doubtless, many young men who would wish to go through the proper and necessary gradations; a grammar of the art, built on the principles of perspective, and comprehending the rudiments of the art, would be a very useful work: but we are fearful that in some points, particularly those that relate to perspective, this little tract is defective.

Mr. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, is preparing for publication a portrait of Count Rumford, whose talents and useful exertions in the cause of humanity must render his portrait extremely

interesting, and also a portrait of Dr. Jenner, well known from his experiments in the new mode of inoculation with the cow-pox.

Messrs. Boydells will in a short time publish two prints, engraving by Gauguain, from drawings by Westall; one of them, *Edwin*, from Dr. Beattie's *Minstrel*, conceived in the true spirit of the author; the companion, *A Girl fetching Water from a Well*, one of those little simple subjects which this artist alone always renders interesting and enchanting.

The sixteenth number of Boydell's Shakespeare will be published this month. Two more numbers will complete this elaborate and magnificent work.

The celebrated engraver *Lips*, a pupil of Lavater, at Zurich, has published portraits of the three great heroes, the Archduke Charles, Prince Suwarrow, and General Hotze, the two latter of which are adorned with some memorial verses by Lavater.

Frauenholz at Nuremberg has published two portraits of Herder and Wieland, of the most striking resemblance, engraved after the drawings of Tischbein and Pfeiffer, in etchings: each of them is 15 inches high and 20 broad.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Introduction to Harmony, by William Shield. 18s. *Robinson.*

A work so long announced for publication as the "*Introduction to Harmony*," and by so able and experienced a musician as Mr. Shield, could not but excite our most sedulous perusal. It is, therefore, not without a minute investigation and full conviction of its merits that we award to it our unqualified approbation, and pronounce its superiority over all similar productions of the same bulk. The author opens his prefatory advertisement by informing us that he has not availed himself of the opinion or advice of any judicious friend; and says, "I shall doubtless merit severe correction from the critic; but as my attempt has been rather to write a useful book, than a learned work, I trust that he will not break a butterfly upon the wheel for not being able to soar with the wings of an eagle." However, though the attainment of his object did not demand the lofty track of the eagle, it required that steady course

and strength of pinion which characterizes the "feathered king;" and Mr. Shield's modest opinion of his own undertaking will not guide us in our calculation of his powers. The task of producing an *Introduction to Harmony*, written on the judicious and comprehensive plan of the present publication, was an arduous one; and only fitted to real genius, aided by practical experience, keen discernment, and unwearied patience. The work commences by introducing the reader to a familiarity with the *diatonic scale*, thence to the *intervals*, the *common chord* and its derivatives, &c. &c. comprising one hundred and twenty-five articles of information and illustration, in the course of which the author not only lays down and explains the general laws of harmony, as known to most theoretical musicians, but, entering into matters of opinion and taste, develops many of those niceties and refinements which constitute the *secrets* of the profession. The precepts

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are enforced with examples, so numerous, and so particularly appropriate and happy, as at once to sanction his doctrine and evince a judgment regulated and matured by an extensive acquaintance with the works of the best composers and theoretical authors, both foreign and English.

"Hence, awaunt, ye Foes of Mirth," sung at the Public Concerts. Composed by L. C. Nielson. 1s.

This ballad, we are obliged to say, consists of little more than an awkward assemblage of common-place ideas. It, consequently, forms no melody of character or meaning. In a word, the whole is insipid and empty; busy without being spirited, and volatile without being gay.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte (with or without the additional Keys) with an Accompaniment for a Violin or Flute. In which are introduced some favourite German Airs. Composed and dedicated to Miss Charlotte Wrottesley, by J. L. Hoherecht. 7s.

Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

These sonatas are written in a finished, yet familiar style. The passages, for the most part, lie remarkably well for the hand, and are greatly calculated to improve the finger. The first piece is a "Sonata à la Militaire," and comprises three movements, the latter of which assumes the form of a rondo, and is pleasingly imagined. The second sonata is most agreeably various and fanciful. The introduction of the pathetic "German air," relieved as it is by the beautiful rondo in 2-4 allegretto, is replete with effect, and evinces the taste of the composer. The third piece, after a lively and somewhat brilliant movement in 6-8, introduces another "German air," the melody of which serves as a theme to five excellent variations. With the subject of the succeeding rondo we are not particularly struck; but the digressions are admirably managed, and conclude the work in a style much to the credit of the composer.

No. 7 of Guida Armonica, or Introduction to the general Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical, in two Parts. The first Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-Forte, with the necessary Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The second Part containing Essays on the several branches of the Science, by J. Reife. 4s. 6d. Skillern.

The present number of this useful work, after a sonata, consisting of four movements, presents to the musical student some necessary hints respecting the intervals, perfect and imperfect, major and

minor, lays down the progression of harmonies from simple to compound, and gives a chart of all the original harmonies used in composition, with the signatures of their roots and inversions. We have long since furnished our readers with the scope and tendency of this work, accompanied with our high opinion of its utility and claim to public notice; we now, therefore, have only to say that the execution continues to keep pace with the excellency of the plan, and that much indispensable information may be received from its studious perusal.

"My Heart with Joy is thrilling," a Duetto, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Written by Mr. Rannie; composed and dedicated to Miss Eliza Shene, by John Ross, Organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The construction of this duetto is extremely inartificial, it almost wholly consisting of thirds. However, excepting an inharmonic passage in the first bar of the third page, and which is repeated in the ninth bar of the same page, it is tolerably free from theoretical defect, and by its melody is calculated to please the unscientific hearer.

Three Duetts, Concertants, for two Violins. Composed, and dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Chinnery, by J. B. Viotti. 7s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Viotti has displayed the real master in the construction of these duetts. The parts blend and entwine with much art and contrivance, and the ideas are in general novel and playful. The first piece opens with a short *introduzione*, *andante*, which is followed by a movement in *common time*, of much animation and vivacity. The *andante semplice*, which succeeds it, is tender and elegant, and the concluding movement conceived with spirit. The second duett commences with a bold and energetic movement in L minor, charmingly relieved by the succeeding *andante* in the *major*; and the *minuetto* which concludes the work is elegant, fanciful and impressive.

"Mary's Tomb," a favourite new Ballad. Composed by Mr. Fife. The Words by Geo. Saville Carey. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"In Mary's Tomb," we find neither melody, sentiment, nor rhythm; and the only propriety we discover in the bass is, that it accords with the insipidity and unscientific construction of the treble. The words, though not of the first order of merit,

merit, contain some smooth lines, and an idea or two which do credit to Mr. Carey as a lyric poet.

The Bugle Horn, a favourite Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. Haigh. 1s. Rolfe.

The variations added by Mr. Haigh, to the "Bugle Horn" render it an agreeable trifle for the piano-forte practitioner. The modulation into the fourth of the original key greatly relieves and heightens the subject; and the return to the key is managed with considerable art.

The Cottage-Boy, a new Song, sung by Master Gray at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s. Bland and Weller.

"The Cottage-Boy," though not devoid of melody, cannot be classed among the happiest of Mr. Hook's vocal effusions. The general cast of the air is rather flimsy than light, and tameness is the substitute for simplicity.

"The Princess of Wales's Strathspey," a Scotch Air, by William Campbell; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, with or without additional Keys, by T. Mazzinghi. 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

For all the merit contained in this publication, the public are entirely indebted to the ingenious and fanciful variations and additions of Mr. Mazzinghi. The theme possesses so little apparent pretensions to notice that we are at a loss in guessing at the secret charm which tempted this respectable composer to bestow so much at-

tention upon it. He has, however, worked it into an excellent lesson, and evinced that he possesses the valuable art of making much of a little.

"In Summer's cool Shade," a Glee for four Voices. Composed by S. Arnold, Mus. [Dec. Oxon. Part II. 2s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

The melody of this glee is pleasant and familiar. The relief produced by the sprinkling and dispersion of the parts is judiciously contrived, and the change of the time at "Each season has pleasures and blessings in store," displays that knowledge of effect for which this excellent composer has been so long and so justly admired. The subject of the words was too light to admit of much modulation; but the several voices are carried on with considerable air, and the whole is harmonized in a masterly style.

Henry's Return, the Sequel to Crazy Jane, written by Mr. Rannie. Composed and dedicated to the Hon. Miss Fraser, of Saltoun, by John Ross, of Aberdeen. 1s. Preston.

We are much pleased with this little ballad. The melody is characterized by some novel turns, and a certain graceful flow of passages which cannot fail to interest the real lover of good music. In the words we find a tender and affecting tale, and are only sorry that it could not have been compressed into three verses. When the melody is repeated more than thrice it becomes subject to a languor of effect no ways advantageous to the composer.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE armistice which has lately taken place in Italy, and which we trust will ultimately end in a solid peace, affords, at least, a pleasing pause in that tale of slaughter and carnage in which we have lately been engaged.

The circumstances which have led to this event are truly interesting, and serve to place the military talents of Bonaparte in a very striking and formidable point of view. Since the commencement of the present calamitous contest, there has not been a more severe and bloody action than the battle of Marengo. As far as we have been able to obtain authentic information, the following is a correct and regular de-

tail of the proceedings of both armies since our last number.

On the 30th of May, General Murat proceeded from Novarra to the Tesino, which he had orders to cross. He disposed his cavalry in such a manner as to harass the Austrians on that river from the Lake of Cosmo to beyond Vigevano; whilst Boudet's division, which was under his orders, appeared at the bridge of Buffalora, where the Austrians had withdrawn their bridge of boats, and the passage of which was defended by some pieces of cannon. General Berthier had sent this division to Vigevano. In the mean time General Murat made dispositions, the object of which was to persuade the Austrians

ans that his intention was to pass the Tesino near Voltegio.

On the 31st of May, at day-break, the French troops were at the gate of Galeate, which the Austrians defended with two howitzers, and three 11-pounders, and kept up a very warm fire of grape-shot. The French soldiers carried boats on their shoulders, and passed them over to the other arm of the river, amidst a shower of grape-shot. In consequence of the orders they received, the grenadiers, above their middle in water, gained a woody isle, from which they could keep up an advantageous fire of musquetry. General Murat now ordered the artillery to approach, in order to take that of the Austrians in flank. Under the protection of that fire, and by the aid of two boats, he passed the river, and obliged the Austrians to withdraw their artillery. Adjutant General Gerard passed with the first troops. The Austrians afterwards fell back to the village of Tarbigo, where they received considerable reinforcements commanded by General Laudon in person. Night approached; and General Murat, feeling the importance of driving the Austrians from their position, ordered General Monnier to make a warm attack on Tarbigo. That General, accompanied by the Cisalpine General Pino, with impetuosity carried the village at the point of the bayonet. After an obstinate defence, he killed 200 men, and took 400 prisoners. The French had on their side 15 men killed, and 50 wounded. General Murat then proceeded to Buffalora, which this movement forced the Austrians to evacuate. He arrived on the 2d of June at Milan, and invested the citadel. In three hours after, the First Consul and his whole staff entered the city, in the midst of people animated, it is said, with the liveliest enthusiasm. The horrors of which the agents of the Emperor have been guilty at Milan, the French agents state to be without example: they spared neither age, sex, nor talents. The celebrated mathematician Fontana, groaned under a weight of chains; his sole crime was that of having filled a place in the Republic.

The division of General Lannes, which had been the advanced guard from St. Bernard to Ivrea, was advancing to Chivasso, to make the Austrians believe that it was their intention to make a junction with General Thureau, who was between Rivoli and Suza; in the mean time, the army filed off on the opposite side, and passed the Sesia and the Tesino. When it was sufficiently advanced, General Lannes re-

passed the Doria Baltea, passed to Cressentino, Trino, and Verrelli, where he received orders to march upon Pavia, which he entered the morning of the 5th of June: he there found magazines very considerable in provisions, 100 milliers of powder, 1000 sick or wounded Austrians, 500 pieces of cannon on carriages, a powder-magazine, bullets, &c.

On the 9th of June, two battalions of the 6th light infantry marched on the right to turn the Austrian artillery, whilst the 3d battalion, and the 40th demi-brigade, seized the heights of Casteggio, in order to turn that town. The right of the Austrians endeavoured to flank this corps: General Watrin perceived it, and instantly detached a battalion of the 22d, with orders to gain the heights. Superior forces pressed this battalion on both flanks, and compelled it to fall back; but the 40th of the line, which marched on its left, soon destroyed the advantages which the Austrians had gained. At this instant the 28th arrived; General Watrin uniting it with the 22d and 40th, turned Casteggio, and succeed to drive away the Austrians. Whilst this movement was executing, General Lannes seized the town by the high road, and General Gency engaged the Austrians, who held with obstinacy the position on the left.

The advanced guard fought for four hours: the ground was disputed inch by inch, and these important positions were alternately taken and re-taken.

The reserve, commanded by General Victor, now received orders from the Commander in Chief, Berthier, to support the advanced guard: the 24th turned the Austrians, and made a great number prisoners. The 96th charged the centre with impetuosity on the great road, and succeeded to break through them in the midst of a shower of grape-shot. Immediately many parts of the Austrian line began to fall back. Generals Victor and Lannes took advantage of this moment, and gave orders to all the troops to charge at once. The Austrians yielded at all points; disorder and dismay pervaded all their ranks. The defeat was complete; General Ott was followed in his flight as far as Voghera.

This battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning to eight at night. The conscripts, it is said, rivalled the valour of the veteran soldiers. The French made in this battle more than 5000 prisoners, killed or wounded more than 2000, and took 6 pieces of cannon with caissons. The Austrian General Orelli was wounded.

ed. The Austrians had 15,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The French had 60 men killed, and 400 wounded; among these last was Schreiber, Chief of the 22d of the line.

At this period, the Italian legion occupied Brescia, and the remainder of the French army, with Bonaparte at their head, marched against the main army of the Austrians, under General Melas. On the 13th of June, at day-break, the army directed its march towards Tortona and Castel Nuovo di Scrivia. The corps of General Victor, which formed the advanced guard, passed the Scrivia at Dora; that of General Lannes obtained possession of Castel Nuovo, where the Austrians abandoned 1500 sick, among whom were 600 in a state of recovery, and ready to resume active service in the army. The same day, the army marched towards San Julian, which the advanced guard of the Austrians evacuated, for the purpose of occupying a position at Marengo. They were however attacked by the division of Gardanne, and forced to retire to the bridge on the Bormida.

The Austrians refused to give the French battle in the plain situated between San Julian and Marengo, where they might have derived the utmost advantage from their numerous cavalry. In the mean time, a division of the corps under the command of General Dessaix advanced towards Rivalta, by turning Tortona. Flying bridges were established on the heights of Castel Nuovo, in order expeditiously to pass the Po, and by a movement in flank united the divisions on the left bank of that river: but on the 14th of June, at seven in the morning, the division of Gardanne, which formed the advanced guard, was attacked. The Austrians, by the developement of their forces, manifested the object of their plans. The troops under the command of General Victor were immediately ranged in order of battle. One part of it formed the centre, which occupied the village of Marengo; another formed the left wing, which extended to the Bormida; the corps of General Lannes constituted the right wing: the army formed into two lines, and its wings were supported by a formidable corps of cavalry.

The Austrians made successive attacks, advancing in three columns. Their right advanced towards Figarolo, by proceeding up the Bormida; their centre by the great road; and their left by Castel Ceriolo. General Victor at length informed General Berthier that he was attacked by the whole of the Austrian forces. He immediately

marched the reserve of the cavalry, and the corps of General Dessaix.

The First Consul rushed with eagerness to the field of battle. The action was now general, and both sides fought with equal fury. General Gardanne sustained for two hours the attack of the right and centre of the Austrians without losing ground, notwithstanding the inferiority of his artillery. The brigade under the command of General Kellermann, composed of the 2d and 20th regiments of cavalry, and of the 8th of dragoons, supported the left of General Victor. The right was to the village of Marengo, and the left towards the left bank of the Bormida. General Gardanne, in this new situation, took in flank the column which marched towards Marengo, and directed a terrible and slaughtering fire of musquetry.

The First Consul, being informed that the reserve of General Dessaix was not yet ready, immediately hastened in person to the division of Lannes, to favour his retreat. In the mean time the Austrians advanced. He ordered the 72d demi-brigade to make different movements; he endeavoured to take the Austrians in flank, and charge at the head of that demi-brigade, but a general cry issued from the ranks, "We will not suffer the First Consul to expose himself."

The retreat was soon effected under the fire of eighty pieces of artillery, which preceded the march of the Austrian battalions, and vomited forth a shower of balls among the French ranks. The rank which had been just in a manner annihilated, was immediately succeeded by other troops. The Austrians believed themselves sure of victory. A numerous cavalry, supported by many squadrons of light artillery, pressed upon the French on their right, and threatened to turn their army. The grenadiers of the Consular Guard marched to support the right; they advanced and sustained three successive charges. At that moment arrived the division of Monnier, which formed part of the Army of Reserve. Berthier directed two demi-brigades against the village of Castel Ceriolo, with orders to charge the battalions which supported the Austrian cavalry. This corps traversed the plain, and obtained possession of Castel Ceriolo, after having repulsed a charge of cavalry; but the French centre and their left continued their retrograde movements. These were soon obliged to evacuate that village, and in retiring followed the motions of the army, surrounded by the Austrian cavalry, which they held in check. The army

army arrived at the plain of San Julian, where the reserve, under the command of General Desaix, was formed into two lines, flanked on the right by twelve pieces of artillery, commanded by General Marmont, and supported on the left by the cavalry under the command of General Kellerman. The First Consul exposed himself to a most vigorous fire of the enemy, ran through the ranks to encourage the soldiers, and stopped their retrograde movement.

General Desaix, about four in the afternoon, at the head of the ninth light infantry, darted with impetuosity into the midst of the Austrian battalions, and charged them with the bayonet. The remainder of Boudet's division followed this movement on the right. The whole army advanced in two lines with the charging step. The Austrians, astonished, withdrew their artillery: their infantry began to fall back. General Desaix received a mortal wound. The death of this officer seemed to inflame the men, whom he commanded, with new ardour; they all, burning for revenge, precipitated themselves with fury upon the first line of the Austrian infantry, which resisted, after having fallen back on the second line. They both at once made a charge with the bayonet. The French battalions stopped for a moment; but General Kellermann ordered a charge with 800 cavaliers, who defeated the Austrians, and made 6000 prisoners, among whom are General Zagg and several other generals, and almost all the officers of the staff.

The Austrians had still a third line of infantry, supported by the remainder of their artillery, and all their cavalry. General Lannes, with the division of General Watrin, and the division under Boudet, marched against this line, and were supported by the artillery under the command of General Marmont, and the cavalry, under the command of General Murat. The horse-grenadiers, commanded by the chief of brigade Bosliers, charged in their turn the Austrian cavalry, obliged them to fall back with precipitation, and put them to the rout. The rear-guard was cut in pieces; the Austrians, in disorder, arrived on the bridge of the Bormida, where they fought for an hour in the dark. Night alone saved the remains of the Austrian army.

This day cost the Austrians twelve stand of colours, twenty-six pieces of cannon, and 15,000 men, of whom 3000 were killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 made prisoners. Seven of their generals, and more than

400 of their officers were wounded. The French lost, in killed, 7 or 800; wounded, 2000; and 1100 made prisoners. Among the wounded are the generals of brigade Rivaud, Champeau, Maller, and Mamon. The two armies were engaged for fourteen hours, within musket-shot.

The next morning, the 15th of June, finding the fortune of the day so decided with the French army, General Melas judged it proper to send General Skall to Bonaparte, with proposals for an armistice; and a convention was afterwards signed by himself, on the one part, and the French General Berthier, on the other, by which the French were put in possession of twelve of the strongest towns and fortresses in Italy, viz. Tortona, Alessandria, Milan, Turin, Pizzighitona, Arona, Placentia, Coni, Ceva, Urbino, Savona, and Genoa; the Austrians only retaining Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforte, Ferrara, Tuscany, and Ancona. The armistice was stipulated to continue till an answer could be received from the Emperor; but, whatever might be the result, neither army was to re-commence hostilities without giving ten days notice.

From the Genoese coast, Suchet has reported to the minister of war at Paris, that, in his operations against General Elsnitz, between the 20th of May and the 6th of June, he had taken 7000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon. If we may believe the French Journals, the execution of the article of the convention signed by General Melas, respecting the surrender of Genoa, met with some obstruction on the part of the British Admiral, Lord Keith; who, at first, made some objection to delivering up the artillery found therein, and particularly asserted a claim to either the possession or the ransom of 119 vessels which he had found in the harbour, and which he insisted were his lawful prizes, as they must have entered after the port had been declared to be in a state of blockade.

In Suabia, the Imperialists still continue on the defensive; but do not seem strong enough effectually to impede the progress of the French. Augsburg was taken by General Lecourbe, on the 28th of May, afterwards evacuated, and again taken possession of on the 12th of June. General Lecourbe, with the right wing of the army, on the 21st of June, forced the passage of the Danube, between Dillingen and the memorable village of Blenheim, after a severe contest with the force under General Stzarray, who lost (the French say)

say) 4000 prisoners, and 14 pieces of cannon.

The plans of the French commander on the Danube have obliged Marshal Kray to withdraw his army from the strong position before Ulm. As soon as the Austrian chief heard of the passage of the Danube, on the 21st of June, at Blenheim, he threw a garrison into the fortress, and marched his main army, with the hope, probably, of being able, by fighting his way, or by taking a circuitous route through Franconia, to reach his sources of supply at Ratibon and Donawert. This course, however, was prevented; and, after engaging the enemy in a series of actions at Norderheim, Nordlingen, &c. with various success, he concentrated his army at Neuberg, in order, if possible, to protect Bavaria. On the 27th, he attacked in person, on the heights of Oberhausen, between Neuberg and Rain, the division of the French under Montrichard, whom he defeated; but the latter being promptly reinforced by two columns under Lecourbe and Grandjean, the Imperialists were repulsed. On the 28th, the latter retreated along both banks of the Danube, after destroying the bridge of Neuberg, and reached the strong fortress of Ingoldstadt, on the left bank of that river. Previous to the meeting with Marshal Kray, Moreau had sent a division, under Decaen, to Munich, of which city he took possession in the morning of the day following the battle of Oberhausen; the Elector and his court having previously fled the place.

Field Marshal Kray has since fallen back upon the frontiers of Austria, and left the whole of Bavaria in the possession of the French.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the chief parliamentary business which has taken place since our last number. Lord Hawkesbury moved the second reading of the bill, on the 16th of June, for incorporating the New London Company, empowering them to manufacture flour, and to bake bread. He said, the bill was divided into two parts, the one intended to limit the company to the quantity of flour they should make, the other to the quantity of bread, and to the quality; and for that last purpose, he should restrict them to standard bread. Their charter should not permit them to exceed 120,000 sacks of flour per annum, which was about one-tenth of the quantity consumed in London and its vicinity; and these regulations combined, he said, would operate so as to prevent any mono-

poly prevailing by means of the persons who were to be incorporated under this bill. The loss the public sustained by the destruction of the Albion Mills was very great, being no less than upwards of 100,000l. per annum, taken on an average of five years before their construction, and five years subsequent. Another establishment upon a similar plan would operate to an extent, equal in proportion, and he trusted would be equally beneficial.

Mr. Western, on the 9th of July rose, to call the attention of the House to the present alarming and critical state of public affairs. He began with contrasting the present state of Europe with what it was at the commencement of the session, and contended that the situation of affairs on the continent was so totally changed within the last six months, that every ground of hope, held out by his Majesty's ministers, was completely reversed. Every plea on which they had required and obtained the confidence of parliament, was now completely abrogated; and it no longer became the representatives of the nation to place a blind security in men, who had shewn themselves so little intitled to unreserved credit. On the contrary, it was the bounden duty of parliament to watch over and advise the Executive Government. He moved "That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider of the actual state of the nation."

Mr. Wilberforce was *willing to admit that the present was a crisis the most serious, and well worthy of deep consideration.* But he still could not agree with the Hon. Gentleman that it was a case in which that House was called upon to interfere. The motion went to say, that the House had withdrawn its confidence from the present ministry, and this at a time when parliament had certainly no materials before them on which they could form a sufficient judgment. It could be only by some strong and imperious necessity that the House could be led to interfere with the executive government.

Mr. Martin observed, that it was the duty of parliament to advise ministers, and, if their conduct was faulty, to call them to account. Mr. Windham said, that in these discussions few gentlemen had touched on what he deemed a most important topic—the evils attendant on a peace. If, with respect to France, the Bourbon race was not restored, and the revolutionary system abolished, peace could, in his opinion, be considered only as the lesser evil of the two. He concluded with declaring himself decidedly against the motion.

tion.—Mr. Hobhouse noticed the King's Speech in September last, when the deliverance of Italy, the co-operation of Russia, and the probable liberation of Holland, were all introduced by the minister in terms of exultation. A great change had taken place within a few months. Italy was now in the hands of the enemy. Holland was more attached than ever to France. The Emperor of Russia, instead of being friendly, had shewn signs of hostility. The insurgents in France, on whose aid much reliance was also then placed, had submitted to the established government. There had been within a few short months, an uniform series of miscarriages.—Mr. Sheridan said, the motion meant merely to provide a means of scrutinizing the conduct of ministers, and of enabling the House to carry their sentiments to the Throne.—Mr. Tierney said, he did not wish by any means to crouch to France for peace; but if ever a committee to inquire into the state of the nation was necessary, it was at the present moment. The House then divided, when there appeared for the motion 27, against it 143. Adjourned at Three o'clock in the morning.

On the 18th of July, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT JONES said, that previous to making the motion of which he had given notice some days back, he wished to lay before the House certain documents, upon which it was his intention to ground the propriety and necessity of that motion. He would not now comment upon the nature of the facts contained in these documents; indeed they spoke but too forcibly for themselves. He would content himself with reading the documents, if the House would have the patience to hear him. The Honourable Baronet then read the following presentment, on the subject of Cold-Bath-Fields Prison, of the Grand and Traverse Juries of the county of Middlesex:—

Case of Mary Rich.

“The facts on which the following presentment is founded, originated in the miserable appearance of a witness, named Mary Rich, before the Grand Jury, in May session, 1800, to give evidence against a man of the name of William Dell, for an attempt to commit a rape upon her the said Mary Rich, then under fourteen years of age. The child appearing very ill, was questioned by the gentlemen as to how she came so; when they were informed that she had been committed above a month to the New Prison in Cold Bath Fields, with-

out any allowance but bread and water to support her; that she had been ill four days, but had not seen the doctor in all that time; and that during her illness, a woman had been delivered of a child in the prison, and that some of the other prisoners had taken the covering of her bed from her, and she lay one whole night (ill as she was), in that situation. The gentlemen of the jury immediately acquainted the magistrates with the situation of the child, and requested their attendance in the jury-room to see her, where she sat in a chair, scarcely able to hold herself upright. They were very much surprised at her account, and immediately ordered the keeper and the doctor of the prison to attend them with the warrant of commitment.

“The gentlemen of the jury, fearing some misinformation might be given by those men, resolved to close the business of the day, and visit the prison themselves; and two gentlemen were desired to wait on the magistrates, with a request for an order to that purpose; to this request was added another, that they might be empowered to examine witnesses (in the case of Mary Rich only). The gentlemen were very handsomely answered by Mr. Conant, that respecting the order, they readily granted it, for visiting the prison, and that if any thing appeared to them improper or materially wrong, while there, it would come properly before them in a presentment from them as the grand jury; and then, if necessary, they should have power to examine witnesses even upon oath. In consequence of the order being given, the prison was visited, and the following presentment was given in to the court the 31st of May, 1800, immediately before they, as a grand jury, were discharged.

“The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, at the General Session of the Peace, holden for the said County, at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell-green, on the 27th day of May, in the fortieth Year of the reign of our Lord the King:

“In consequence of the appearance of a witness that was brought before us in a prosecution, we considered it our duty to obtain an order of this court to visit the prison in Cold Bath Fields, for the purpose of enquiry into the state of that prison, and particularly respecting the care and attention that is paid to the sick; and the following observations are the result of that inquiry.

“That from the cleanliness and good order preserved there, we consider it the best

best conducted prison we ever saw, for prisoners after conviction, the article of bedding only excepted, which certainly appears to us by no means sufficient even for the summer season.

"That for prisoners before conviction, we think directly the contrary, inasmuch, as no provision is made for them, but bread and water; and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of obtaining admission for their friends to see them, renders it a melancholy and dangerous situation, and appears to us contrary to the principle of our happy constitution, which has wisely provided that no punishment ought to take place till after conviction.

"The case of Mary Rich, that first induced us to visit that place, is a case in point, she being a person who has suffered a severe injury, for which she is about to prosecute, has been confined there more than a month, without any provision but bread and water, and whose friends, from their poverty, and other difficulties, have sent her animal food but twice during that time; she is now exceedingly ill, and we think it our duty to say she ought to be immediately removed from that place, and put under the care of proper persons, with every comfort and convenience the nature of her case requires.

"The appearance of the infirmary is very favourable, but few sick, and none apparently dangerous, and visited by the doctor every day; but the other parts of the prison appear not to be so well attended to, we having found two persons in separate cells (one locked up), both very ill, and who do not appear to have been properly attended to by the doctor; those circumstances we particularly recommend to your serious and attentive enquiry, trusting, at the same time, that the same sentiments that induced us to obtain this information will also influence you to render the situation of the unhappy persons confined there as free from complaints of this kind as the nature of their cases will admit. (Signed)

Mr. Campbell, Foreman	Mr. Bellinger
Mr. Flight	Mr. Nash
Mr. Deacon	Mr. Wylley
Mr. Smith	Mr. Gordon
Robert Cribb	Mr. Hall
Mr. Charlesworth	Mr. Stubbs
Mr. Garling	Mr. Thompson
Mr. Saunders	Mr. Newport
Mr. Wm. Merchant	Mr. Powell."

Inspection of the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, on the 30th of May and 4th of June, 1800, by the Traverse Jury for Clerkenwell.

"On Friday the 30th of May, we, the
MONTHLY MAG. No. 62.

Traverse Jury, visited the Cold Bath Fields Prison; and being introduced to that part of the goal where the mutineers are confined, we ordered the turnkeys to withdraw, that the prisoners might with greater freedom communicate to us the treatment they received; because when we first questioned them they hesitated, being fearful of answering, dreading the severity of the governor in case he should know they made any complaint. But we told them, our intention was to inspect into the real situation of the prisoners in general; and, should it appear that any of them had just cause of complaint, we would report it to the court, and endeavour to procure them redress. Having thus promised them our protection, they informed us that their allowance of food was better now than what they formerly were supplied with; but that their allowance even at present was not sufficient to support human nature; and they declared their suffering by cold during the winter was severe in the extreme; and many of them said they had scarcely a bit of shoe to their feet; and some of them complained that money was left for them by their friends at the prison-gate, which they never received.

"We proceeded to a gallery, where we found a man named Jones lying in a cell, with a handkerchief bound round his head. He appeared to be extremely ill, and we demanded to know the cause of his complaint; his reply was—"Cruel treatment," and related to us as follows: That one evening in the month of August, 1798, after he had gone to bed, a turnkey opened his cell-door, saying, "Why do you make a noise?"—He answered, "I have not made a noise; but I suppose the noise was occasioned by some of the prisoners closing the window-shutters of their cells." The turnkey said, "You are a damned villain, and made use of other abusive language, which induced him (Jones) to sit up in bed. At that moment the turnkey struck at his head with a bunch of keys, which must have proved fatal if some of the keys had not hit against the wall, which broke the dangerous effect of the blow. The turnkey then withdrew; but returned next morning, and again opened the cell, saying, "Come with me, Jones, to be ironed." "For what (replied Jones?) If I had committed an offence I ought to be ironed; but I have committed none." During this altercation the governor came up, and beat him (Jones) with a stick till he broke it to pieces: then he renewed the assault with his fists, and beat him in a cruel manner; after

after which he took him to the yard, and loaded him with irons, which were not taken off his limbs for several months after. And Jones solemnly declared to us that he never enjoyed an hour's health since the time he was so inhumanly beat by the governor.

"We next examined some beds (which appeared like chaff, being worn-out straw), and a small horse-rug, and a thin small blanket (very coarse) for covering, all of the worst quality, and which we consider by no means a proper or sufficient bed or covering for any human being.

"Many of the seamen complained of illness; and in general they had the appearance of men worn out by wretchedness and disease:—they complained of being debarred of every indulgence considered necessary to render life desirable—even denied the privilege of attending divine service! and the necessaries of life so sparingly distributed to them, as if it was calculated to lengthen out a miserable existence for the purpose of punishment; they acknowledge that their former crimes deserve any punishment the laws of their country may inflict; and they greatly lament that they have not an opportunity of serving his Majesty, to make every reparation in their power as an atonement for their past offences.

"After leaving the mutineers, we were conducted through several galleries to the kitchen, where we saw the copper in which the prisoners meat is boiled; the copper is divided into two parts, one side large and the other side small; in the small side was some broth, which they informed us was intended for the prisoners next day; some of the jurors tasted the broth, which was then rich and very good, but on a further enquiry, it appeared that a quantity of water boiled in the large side of the copper with oatmeal, rice, and sometimes potatoes, was added to the broth in the small side of the copper, consequently it must be very poor broth, when at least three times the quantity of water was to be mixed with the beef liquor, that we saw first, before it was divided amongst the prisoners.

"From the kitchen we went to the women's side of the prison, and passed through the laundry and sick ward, which were very clean; but there were few sick persons in the hospital. We proceeded through a gallery where there were a number of women, but they made no complaint to us. We next went to a yard where there were several men and boys apparently very ill; they complained that they had not

sufficient food, which they alledged to be the cause of their illness, nor had they proper medical assistance. One man in particular said he had been greatly afflicted with the flux for two years past, which his weak appearance denoted, and we think that he ought to be attended in the sick ward.

"We then left the interior of the gaol and walked on a path between the garden and prison, where we consulted, and concluded that we saw several prisoners who had great reason to complain; but that every part of the gaol we had seen appeared to be very clean. However, we determined to revisit that prison on a future day, in consequence of some information we obtained, that we had not seen all the prisoners, or had not been taken to the worst part of the gaol.

"Therefore we made our second visit to Cold Bath Fields Prison, on Wednesday the 4th of June. And, when passing through the mutineers' yard, a person from the gallery called out of a cell-window, and said another prisoner requested to speak with us; on which the keeper's son said, "It is Johnston, the mutineer," and desired a turnkey to bring him down; but some of the prisoners alledged that he was not able to come down. However, he soon appeared, supported by two or three men, but unable to stand on his weak limbs; therefore we ordered him back, and followed him to his cell, where he informed us he had been cruelly treated; and that his daily allowance of food was always short, and not sufficient to support him, and that he considered the want of food and bad treatment the sole cause of his illness; and when he applied to the doctor of the prison for relief, the doctor disregarded his entreaties, and told him he *shammed* it; "but you see, gentlemen, (continued Johnston) I do not *sham* it; the gaol allowance I cannot eat; there it is, you may inspect it, and my weak state denotes my situation." We did not see or hear of this unfortunate man the first day we visited that gaol, nor had we before seen another gallery wherein we then found a number of prisoners that complained of being ill, which their emaciated appearance clearly denoted. They attributed their diseases to bad treatment and want of sufficient food; and the medicine given to them they consider of no utility, as they believe it is nothing but vinegar and water (we have since been informed that it is vitriol and water), and the same sort of medicine is administered for every different disease. Amongst those persons there was one man who seemed to

be in a *high fever*, and unable to sit up: he said he was confined to his bed since the 28th of April last, and had often sent for the doctor during that period, but could only see him twice. Being so weak that he could not eat the prison allowance, he requested the doctor to order something that he could eat; but the doctor told him, if he did not eat the prison allowance he might go without any: however, he has allowed him to have a pint of milk per day.

"We next went to that part of the prison where debtors, paupers, and vagrants are usually confined, which we were not shewn on our former visit. That place exhibited a true picture of wretchedness, disgraceful to humanity. In the first room there lay a poor man, up in a corner, named Davis, with scarcely a rag to cover him; he had been committed for one month, and appeared to be extremely ill. Our foreman, anxious to ascertain the real situation of the prisoners, went to the corner of the room where the poor man lay; but was so overcome by the disagreeable stench of the place, that he could hardly retire without fainting. From this scene of misery we proceeded to an upper room, in the same part of the prison, where we discovered eight unfortunate beings who were confined under the vagrant act. It appeared that each of them had only a pound of bread and water per day for sustenance, unless by accident that some broth was left by the other prisoners, which seldom happened. They had only three small straw mattresses for the eight persons to sleep on, without an atom of covering but the rags which they had on their backs on coming into the gaol. In addition to their other misfortunes, some of them complained of being tortured with vermin, which they caught from the filth of the place for want of clean straw; and poverty is the offence which subjects our fellow creatures to such cruel treatment!

"We next visited that part where the state prisoners are confined; they appear to be tolerably well accommodated in one room; but they complain that the keeper withholds from each of them 13s. 4d. per week for sustenance, being the money allowed to them by government, which they think should be at their own disposal, as they could supply themselves with victuals at a less expence, and more to their satisfaction, which would enable them to save some of the money allowed to them, to send to their starving families in the country. William Chetham, one of the state prisoners from Manchester, bought a silk handkerchief for 4s. from one Nash, a pri-

soner; and James Aris, the governor's son, seized the said handkerchief a considerable time ago, and has since withheld it, though he often promised to return it, or pay the 4s. that it cost. And in November last, the said William Chetham sent a new silk handkerchief to the laundry to be washed, which cost 7s. which he has never since received back from the said James Aris, who has the care of the laundry. Another complaint was made by an American captain of a ship, named Cowan, that on the 16th of last January (being confined in that prison), he entrusted Thomas Nicholson, the keeper's clerk, with a draft for 20l. on Webb and Lawford, of Cannon-street, to receive cash for the same: that Nicholson gave him 13l. in part of the money next day, and a pair of pantaloons charged 11. 4s. but that he never could obtain the remaining balance since. Nicholson followed us out of the prison, and acknowledged he had Cowan's money; but would settle with him the next day, and entreated us not to mention it in court.

"We visited the men's sick ward, which was very clean; and only saw one patient there, whose complaint was the scurvy, though at that time there were a number of prisoners whom we had seen in so bad a state of health, that they ought to have been admitted into the hospital.

"We then went to the women's hospital, and there saw a girl under fourteen years of age, named Mary Rich. She had been very ill for some time, though her miserable condition was concealed from us when we visited the gaol before. We enquired of her what was her complaint, and how she was treated in the prison? she said she was well treated during the last four days, but for four or five weeks before she had been very badly off in every respect, having nothing to eat but a little bread and water, except some broth every second day. That she lay very badly in a cell, No. 5, with two other women, and one of them lay with her on a very narrow bedstead. We immediately went to the cell, where she had been confined, and measured the bedstead, which was only two feet four inches wide. We asked the keeper's son, James Aris, how he thought two persons could rest on such a narrow bedstead? He replied, it was very common to put two persons in one bed, as they could lie *head and tail* very well.

"It appeared, that the young girl was committed for the purpose of giving evidence against a person that had injured her, but the next morning after we saw her, a certificate was read in court from

the prison doctor, stating her to be so ill that she could not be brought into court to give evidence.

We examined the cells, which are about six feet wide and eight or nine feet long—a window with wooden shutters, about seven feet above the floor and another window over the door. The floors are stone, and the walls are brick, unplastered, which in the winter season must be very injurious to health, as there is no method of communicating fire to dry or air the cells, and we fear such places are instrumental in afflicting those who have the hard fortune to inhabit them with diseases that can only terminate in a lingering death. Across those cells, under the window, are three planks raised, to answer the purpose of a bedstead, on which a straw mattress is placed, with a small thin blanket and coarse horse rug; many of those mattresses were so chafed down and worn out, that no person could take proper rest on them for want of fresh straw. The prisoners are not permitted to have any thing in their cells to sit on. Their allowance is said to be a pound of bread per day, and four days in the week they have about six ounces of meat, with some broth. But we apprehend, by the complaints of the prisoners, they are very short of that allowance. And we understand that the prisoners are not permitted to weigh their meat, nor is any person permitted to see that the prisoners have their proper allowance—that is entirely left to the *mercy* and *humanity* of the gaoler."

Sir F. Burdett Jones, after reading these statements, moved that they be laid upon the table.

In a few days after Sir F. B. Jones's motion was negatived through informality, and Mr. Sheridan proposed to bring the business forward in another shape. This he did, and, with the consent of Mr. Pitt, it was at length carried that an address should be presented to the King, for his Majesty to direct an enquiry, &c. Thus the responsibility is thrown upon the executive government, and it is to be believed that this disgrace upon the nation will be done

away; namely, that a new and humane chairman of the committee, and governor of the prison will be appointed, and that the friends of all the imprisoned will be permitted to visit them, and converse with them under some restrictions not inconsistent with the practice of humanity. A *secret prison* is obnoxious to the feelings of Englishmen!

Sir Charles Hamilton's Squadron captured, on the 4th of April, the isle of Goree, on the western coast of Africa.

Captain Inman, of his Majesty's ship *Andromeda*, with a squadron of other ships of war, and fire-ships, under his command, has taken, on the 7th of July, in Dunkirk roads, a large frigate belonging to the enemy, with the sacrifice of four fire-ships, and a great number of men.

Finding that the military force on Belle-Isle was vastly superior in numbers to what our Squadron contained, the enterprise against that place has been postponed for the present, and the troops intended for that service have been sent into the Mediterranean, where there is at present a British land force assembled of not less than 30,000 men.

At Midsummer-day, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of sheriffs, and other city officers, when Aldermen Perring, Cadell, Leighton, and Albion Cox, esq. being proposed to the livery, the two latter were returned, having a great superiority on the shew of hands. A poll was, however, demanded for Messrs. Perring and Cadell. Richard Clark, esq. citizen and joiner, was re-elected to the office of chamberlain, as were Messrs. Speck and Galabin, bridge-masters. The ale-conners, &c. are also the same as last year. On the 26th of June the poll for sheriffs closed in favour of Aldermen Perring and Cadell, the other candidates having given up the contest.

The foundation stone of the new docks has been laid, in great pomp, by the Prime Minister, in the course of the month. We hope, if he continue much longer in office, that he will prove himself worthy of the flattering epithets which the committee have chosen to bestow upon him on the occasion.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. CROOK for MAKING SOAP,
BLEACHING, &c.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. JOHN CROOK of Edinburgh, chemist, for a method of making soap, and bleaching, by means of the volatile, mineral, and vegetable alkali, either by joining them with each other, or using the vola-

tile alkali by itself; and for killing vermin, and preserving seeds by those alkalis from birds and vermin.

This specification contains several distinct objects unconnected with each other; the most important appears to be that of substituting the volatile for the fixed alkalis, in the making of a soap that is sufficient

cient for the bleacher's purpose: and the saving in this instance is, that the material from which the volatile alkali is extracted is urine of any kind. The ley is either extracted from urine by distillation, or in its raw state; and made caustic by means of lime. The proportions are one part of unslacked lime, to eight of raw urine, about a week old in summer, and three or four weeks in winter. These are to be put into a cask for six hours, and the clear liquor drawn off by a bung hole, a few inches from the bottom. This ley is added to the common materials for making soap, and especially the fish soap, for which the patentee obtained a patent two or three years ago, an account of which has appeared in our Magazine. Some preparation of the fish is however requisite, and the assistance of the vegetable alkali is required to soften the bones, and render the harder parts of a sufficiently loose texture to be fully acted on by the caustic ammonia; and before the soap is thickened, the materials are to be strained through a sieve to detain any pieces of bone or undissolved matter.

In first boiling the fish with the fixed alkali, it separates into three substances: the oil which swims at top, and is skimmed off; a glutinous matter, which may be employed for glue or isinglass; and the material which furnishes the basis of the soap. The estimate of the proportions of these ingredients in the fish are, from sixteen tons of fish, one ton of oil, twelve hundred weight of glue, and about six tons of the basis of the soap, the rest of the fish being chiefly water. The patentee likewise makes use of urine, and the volatile alkali contained therein, either raw, or the alkaline ley prepared as above, in order to strengthen common soaps, by which means they are also rendered clearer and whiter. If raw urine be used, the soap-liquor will bear a boiling heat; but, if the alkali be first extracted from the urine, only a blood-warm heat must be used, to mix it with the soap, otherwise the alkali will evaporate. Another application of this material is to cleanse raw goods from their oily matter; which is performed simply by boiling the urinous ley, and allowing the steam which contains the alkali in solution, to pass into close vessels, in which the goods to be whitened are suspended, so that the alkaline vapour may have access to them.

Observations.—It is well known that urine, even when fresh, contains a small portion of volatile alkali, but by being kept for a time it putrifies, and during

this process much more of this valuable alkali is generated. The use of putrid urine for several manufactures, and especially for some operations in dyeing, has long been established; but it has ever been a desideratum in the arts to make a good ammoniacal soap. This the patentee has attempted, by judiciously employing a fixed alkali for the first part of the process, after which the volatile alkali will act in an easier manner, and especially without any long application of heat, where it might be dissipated, and much of it wasted. It is besides always a desirable thing to form useful materials out of those substances which are generally considered as refuse matter.

MR. RAYBOULD *for* CANDLESTICKS *of a*
NEW CONSTRUCTION.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. WILLIAM RAYBOULD, of Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London, for candlesticks on an entire new principle, which will receive, and hold firm, candles of various sizes.

In this invention, the candlestick is a hollow pillar of metal as usual, the candle is fixed into a socket composed of a broad circular ring, formed of two half cylinders cut down perpendicularly, and fixed in the same stand, so as to make a complete cylinder when joined together. Their approach to each other is regulated by a screw, so that they may be pressed upon a candle of any size, and will hold it firmly. The candle slides up and down the candlestick by means of a small knob which is fixed to the socket that contains the candle, and projects on the outside through a longitudinal slit in the candlestick from the top to the bottom. The candle socket is kept up to any height by a spring which projects from its inferior part, and presses on the outside of the hollow pillar which forms the stem of the candlestick.

MESSRS. ROBERT *and* SAMUEL FRYER
for a MODE *of* mixing the DOWN *of*
SEALS *with* WOOL *for* manufacture.

A PATENT has been granted to Messrs. ROBERT and SAMUEL FRYER, of Rastrick, in the county of York, woollen-manufacturers, for a mode of manufacturing the down or wool of seals, by mixing it with sheep or lamb's wool, &c.

By this invention it appears, that the seal's down may be introduced as an article of manufacture, by being mixed with wool in several parts of the usual process. It may either be added in the rough, and carded and scribbled along with the wool,
or

or may be spun along with the wool by an intermixture of the threads; or in weaving it may constitute a part either of the warp or the weft. The specification does not describe any particular precautions to be used in introducing this material in any stage of the business.

MR. GILLOW for DINING TABLES.

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. RICHARD GILLOW, of Oxford-street, London, for an improvement in the construction of dining tables.

This improvement consists in employing sliders which draw out from the body of the table to support the leaves, instead of legs, which are often found troublesome, and take up much room.

MR. POCOCK for a MACHINE to raise HEAVY BODIES.

In our last number, we gave an account of this ingenious contrivance; we learn that the patentee has since applied it to a very excellent purpose, that of a rising mattress for the accommodation of the sick, so as to enable them to change the posture of their bodies without moving any limb. The great excellence of the present invention is, that this motion is commanded with great ease, and very little effort, that it is slow, regular, and without any jerking; and likewise that the bed, when raised to any height, will remain stationary, without any danger of suddenly falling from any accidental motion, whereby much injury might be produced to the patient.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ASH, E. Martock, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street)
 Ball, J. B. jun. Kensington, coachmaker. (Knight, Kensington, and Clement's-inn-passage)
 Boden, T. Manchester, bookbinder. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Fulmer, J. Sculcoates, ship-builder. (Gale, Hull)
 Bateman, W. Durwellon-street, baker. (Stacey, Poland-street)
 Braithwaite, F. Leicester, dealer. (Henson, Martlett's-court)
 Day, E. A. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. (Wadson, Hardy and Barlow, Austin friars)
 Bowring, S. Milk-street, hofier. (Maddougall and Hunter, Lincoln's-inn)
 Cullingworth, S. Daventry, bookbinder. (Douce and Rivington, Fenchurch-street)
 Cook, J. Leeds, builder. (Roffey, Kirby-street)
 Chinner, T. O. Walfall, mercer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
 Cox, T. Bath, linen-draper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's-inn)
 Colton, J. Cofa, Arncliffe, jobber. (Swale, Clifford's-inn)
 Constable, P. Biliter lane, teaman. (Wadson, Hardy and Barlow, Austin friars)
 Davies, V. Langwath, dealer. (Meredith, Knighton)
 Donald, A. Nuneaton, coal-merchant. (Woodcock, Coventry)
 Hyde, R. and A. Scribe, St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdashers. (Emerson and Docker, Staple's-inn)
 Eidershaw, J. Derby, dealer. (Bateman, Derby)
 Ealand, W. Hestonfield, miller. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-inn)
 Ethelstone, E. A. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor-street)
 Field, G. Minories, linen-draper. (Loxley, Cheap-side)
 French, D. Wellingborough, mercer. (Kinderly and Long, Symond's-inn)
 Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer. (Barrett, Figtree-court, Temple)
 Frith, J. Ball-alley, scrivener. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde-street)
 Fildwick, W. Whittle-in-le-Woods, cotton manufacturer. (Ward, Dermetts and Greaves, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden)
 Fletcher, J. Clapham, dealer. (Latkow, Doctor's-commons)
 Faulkner, J. Brown-edge, ivory comb-maker. (Crofs, Preston)
 Green, J. New Malton, corn-facter. (Robinson, Essex-street)
 Higgins, J. Strand, pocket-book-maker. (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn)
 Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher. (Holmes, Mark-lane)
 Hudson, J. Ruddersfield, clothier. (Hallhead, Manchester)
 Hanson, B. and E. Asling, Charterhouse-square, merchants. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court)
 Harris, W. Pall-mall, engraver. (Bolton, Savage and Spike, Temple)
 Hunt, G. M. Stratford upon Aven, scrivener. (Thomas, Coventry)

Huband, T. Broomsgrove, scrivener, gimblet and bit-maker. (Green, Blackley)
 Jackson, J. sen. Piccadilly, plumber. (Owen, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Jenkins, J. Abchurch-lane, dealer. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
 Knowles, J. Greenhead, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
 Key, W. Birmingham, factor. (Bolton and Spike, Temple)
 Latham, W. Hough, cheesefacter. (Garnett, New Basing-hall-street)
 Lewis, J. and Silvester Cohn, Liverpool, and M. De Jough, Manchester, merchants. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Lurcott, T. Charles-street, Tottenham-court-road, baker. (Senior, Charles-street, Covent-garden)
 Micklam, W. Emfworth, grocer. (Cornthwayte and Hecker, Portsea)
 Mew, T. Kidderminster, baker. (Bigg, Hatton-garden)
 Makinson, W. Bolton, muslin manufacturer. (Blake, Manchester)
 Mounsher, E. Crockerhill, dealer. (Allen and Bodle, Clement's-inn)
 Owen, R. Fareham, merchant. (Wilson, Union-street, Southwark)
 Peterson, G. Wapping Highshed, shopfeller. (Hedley, Warren-square, Wapping)
 Ports, J. Bishop Wearmouth, ship-owner. (Wawn and Newby, Mark-lane)
 Richardson, N. Heckington, farmer. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's-inn)
 Raynes, J. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Williams, Sloa College-gardens)
 Reider, J. C. London-house-yard, bookbinder. (Abbott, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane)
 Smalley, R. Gravefend, Carpenter. (Green, Prescott-street)
 Stephenson, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (G. and W. Nabb, Manchester)
 Sikes, S. Ruddersfield, banker. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford-court)
 Sircan, R. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer. (Bennough and Palmer, Bristol)
 Smith, W. and Jasper Atkinson, jun. Aldermanbury, merchants
 Taylor, J. and J. Nightingale, Preston, and R. Wood, Blackburn, muslin manufacturers. (Barrett, Figtree-court, Temple)
 Turton, B. Coleman-street, Druggist. (Mawley, Jealous-row)
 Wood, R. Blackburn, muslin manufacturer. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Wallwork, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Wright and Reynolds, Temple)
 White, J. Pershore, maltster. (Williams, Curfitor-street)
 Watton, W. H. Whitechurch, scrivener. (Bembow, Lincoln's-inn)
 Weeks, P. Newport Gloucester, innholder. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's-inn)
 Walker, V. Great Kirby-street, Watchcase-maker. (Wells and Lee, Aldersgate-street)
 Wells, W. Devizes, sack-maker. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
 Warrington, W. Colyton, lime-burner. (Palmer, Barnard's-inn)
 Zamira, J. Bevis-marks, grocer. (Boxwell, Church-row, Aldgate)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bromby, T. M. Kingston, Hull, stationer, July 23.
 Burr, G. Maidstone, scrivener, November 1.
 Bouru, S. Spalding, grocer, Sept. 29.
 Bradley, J. J. Richmond, and J. Wilkinson, Manchester, machine-makers, July 22.
 Bluck, J. H. Bishopgate-street, laceman, Nov. 5.
 Burford, J. Holborn-bridge, linendraper, July 26.
 Earnet, J. and J. Naden, Stockport, cotton-spinners, August 4.
 Buttivan, J. and W. White, Norwich, manufacturers, August 9.
 Brewer, W. Bristol, tea-dealer, August 9.
 Baker, J. jun. Stoney Stratford, glover, August 29.
 Bayley, W. Angmering, and R. Bailey, Leominster, millers, August 11. (final)
 Bowling, J. and W. Atkinson, Leeds, flax-spinners, Aug. 11. (final)
 Bird, J. jun. Birmingham, refiner, August 16.
 Barrett, S. Hungerford, grocer, August 12.
 Collett, W. Great Garden-street, sugar-grinder, July 29.
 Clarke, W. Ratcliffe-highway, cheesemonger, July 19.
 Carleton, J. Holbeck, Hull, cotton-spinner, August 9.
 Davies, J. Liverpool, merchant, July 21.
 Dawson, T. Castor, shopkeeper, August 2.
 Emery, E. Bishopgate-street, woollen-draper, July 12.
 Ea on, A. Shepherd's-market, vintner, July 26.
 Fox, S. Nottingham, mercer, August 18.
 Frith, J. Washway, Lambeth, dealer, July 29.
 Gilbert, S. Bulford, victualler, July 21.
 Garlick, J. Heafield, cotton manufacturer, August 14. (final)
 Hewitt, J. G. Bideford, merchant, July 1.
 Hudson, W. Whitby, linen-draper, July 18.
 Hinde, J. Hounslow, merchant, July 19.
 Hart, Mayor, Bough, scrivener, July 23.
 Hunt, W. and R. Asline, Attercliffe, button-makers, August 4.
 Hulley, J. Hurst-brook, cotton manufacturer, August 5.

Haddon, S. Oxford-street, haberdasher, August 9.
 Jackson, D. Charles-street, St. John, Southwark, needle-maker, July 12.
 Jones, J. Whitechapel-road, back-maker, July 13.
 Judson, T. and J. Ridgill and Lanea, dry-falters, July 24.
 Jamison, G. Portsea, watchmaker, Aug. 2.
 Lipcombe, D. Gloucester, mercer, Nov. 5.
 Linley, F. Holborn, music-seller, April 20.
 Leach, J. Bolton-le-Moors, July 30.
 Long, J. Portsea, mariner, August 9.
 Maltby, J. and T. Brewitt, Nottingham, and T. Arbuthnot, London, hosiery, August 19.
 Mc'Murray, J. Liverpool, draper, August 1.
 Noble, Walthamstow, brewer, Nov. 5.
 Nicol, M. St. Martin's-le-grand, pawnbroker, July 29.
 Osborne, R. Banbury, factor, July 19.
 Pool, J. Nailstone, butcher, July 31.
 Pilsbury, A. Chancery-lane, gown-maker, July 15.
 Palmer, T. Newcastle, Stafford, butcher, July 16.
 Pomeroy, J. and S. Moneypenny, Falmouth, grocers, August 22.
 Pomfret, J. Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 1.
 Riddock, J. and J. Loban, Swithin's-lane, hatters, July 19.
 Rolfevear, J. Lyncombe and Widcombe, mason, July 18.
 Stoddart, J. and T. and J. Errington, Newcastle, corn-merchants, July 30.
 Smalley, R. jun. Manchester, dealer, July 15.
 Salisbury, B. Westbury, carpenter, July 29.
 Troughton, E. and W. Carthage, tailors, Nov. 1.
 Taylor, J. Middlewich, corn-factor, July 23.
 White, J. fen. Staines, innholder, July 14.
 Wood, Foljambe, Barnsley, linen manu acturer, July 25.
 Whalley, T. and J. W. Friday-street, warehousemen, August 5.
 Watts, S. New Bond-street, dealer in hats, Nov. 4.
 Walford, J. Pall-mall, haberdasher, August 9.
 Wilcocks, R. Red-lion-street, clock-maker, August 29.
 Wilton, B. Whitecross-street, victualler, August 5.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diseases admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The District, in which the Patients of the Finsbury Dispensary are visited, comprehends the Parishes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Less; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glass-House Yard; the Town of Islington; the Parishes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Western District of the Metropolis.

List of Diseases, &c. from June 20, to July 20.

No. of Cases.				No. of Cases.			
MANIA	-	-	4	Pneumonia	-	-	1
Typhus	-	-	29	Asthenia	-	-	10
Pfora	-	-	5	Phtisis	-	-	8
Anasarca	-	-	4	Hysteria	-	-	3
Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis	-	-	21	Petechiæ sine febre	-	-	1
Amenorrhœa	-	-	11	Cynanche	-	-	4
Leucorrhœa	-	-	6	Pertussis	-	-	2
Menorrhagia	-	-	3	Herpes	-	-	4
Infantile Diseases	-	-	14	Hydrocephalus	-	-	3
Cephalæa	-	-	3	The heat of the present, being so remarkably more intense than that of many preceding summers, has produced, as might have been expected, an evident and very important influence upon the diseases of the last month.			
Dysentery	-	-	2				
Sore Throat	-	-	1	Typhus now prevails, attended almost uniformly with coma, and a very high degree of delirium.			
Hæmorrhoids	-	-	1				
Worms	-	-	4	After the emetic, diluents, and aperients usually employed in the first stage of this disorder, recourse was in general had to the washing of the patient with cold water,			
Scrophula	-	-	6				
Jaundice	-	-	5				
Paralysis	-	-	2				
Cough and Dyspnœa	-	-	8				
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	6				
Acute Rheumatism	-	-	2				
Lumbago	-	-	1				
Diarrhœa	-	-	7				
Hæmoptysis	-	-	3				

water*, to the use of Peruvian bark; and, in some instances, to a very liberal administration of wine; for which, in the cure of this fever, perhaps no adequate substitute is to be found amongst all the variety of the pharmacopœia.

The present virulent nature of typhus might be elucidated by a circumstance that is personally interesting to the drawer-up of this report. Within the contracted sphere of his knowledge, in London, more than one medical practitioner, in attending patients afflicted with this disease, has, during the course of this last month, fallen a victim to the fatal malignity of its contagion.

One patient, a very short time after the attack of the fever, was seized with a paroxysm of madness, the violence of which soon put a final close to his existence. It should be remarked, however, that, in this particular case, a strong predisposition to insanity had probably been induced by various habits of moral irregularity. When, by a life of debauchery, or the corroding operation of any chronic passion, the structure of the mind has been disorganised, there is little hope, from either medical or moral regimen, of an entire and permanent restoration.

The case of mania, noticed in the report of last month, as combined with religious fanaticism, took place at one of those periods of life, which, in females, operate so frequently as exciting causes of this disease. Another patient, that occurred about the same time, became de-

cidedly and violently maniacal, in consequence, as there was reason to believe, of a very severe misfortune that he had experienced on the day preceding the attack of his disorder. Both of these patients were soon restored to health, without any considerable degree of medical interference.

When mental derangement originates from either of the sources that gave rise to the complaint in the two instances last mentioned, that is, either from a physical state, that exists only for a short period; or from the sudden impression of an unlooked for calamity, an expectation of cure may, perhaps, in many instances, be not unreasonably entertained.

In the cases of dyspepsia and hypochondriasis which were of very long standing, the prescriptions of the physician were principally confined to country air, cold, and if possible, sea-bathing; and, amongst other things, a respite from the use of drugs, which, when they become, as in such instances they too frequently do, the daily food of a person for many years, cannot fail essentially to impair the organs of digestion, and thereby to aggravate, in the end, those diseases which they are intended, and might at first have been calculated to relieve. A cure may sometimes appear to be the result of a very long course of medicine, merely because a very long course of medicine allows time for the operation of nature, which of itself will often restore a patient, in spite even of all the remedies that are applied. By no means, however, is it intended to deduct, in the slightest degree, from the true value of pharmaceutical compositions, which are allowed to be, in many instances, highly important, and even absolutely necessary to the cure of a vast variety of disorders.

A proof of their salutary efficacy was lately exhibited to one of the physicians of the dispensary, in the case of a patient who, affected with an obstruction of the biliary ducts, accompanied with the countenance and complexion appropriate to jaundice, the most extreme dejection of spirits, and nearly an entire failure of all the voluntary muscles, was, in a few days, restored to strength, cheerfulness, and the physiognomy of health, principally by the energy of mercurial preparations.

W. W.
J. R.
Hatton-garden, July 21.

* In the cases alluded to there were no conveniences for the administration of cold water, in the manner which has been recommended by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, whose respectable authority would otherwise have been alone sufficient to have authorized the experiment. It would seem almost improper to mention the name of that distinguished writer, without expressing an admiration of his talents, and still more of his zealous exertion of them in the advancement of medical information. He who affords instruction to physicians must appear, in an eminent degree, to deserve the general gratitude of mankind, when it is considered how much their health, a circumstance so essential to the value of existence, is dependant upon the skill of that profession.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Mr. Henry Robinson, of Cooper's-row, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Breefe.

The Rev. George Walton Onslow, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Commissioner Campbell.

At Streatham, Richard Sawyer, esq. to Miss M. A. Shrapnell.

Captain Seymour, son of Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Byng, youngest daughter of Viscount Torrington.

Mr. Daniel Alexander, of Lawrence Poulteney-lane, to Miss A. M. Broadley.

The Duke of Somerset to Lady Charlotte Hamilton.

At St. Clement's Church, George Adams, esq. to Miss E. Foy.

Charles March, esq. of Salt-hill, to Miss Decards.

Mr. B. Bell, of Downing-street, to Mrs. Solomon, of Charles-street.

Simpson Anderson, esq. of Lamb's-Conduit-street, to Miss Critchett, of Queen-square.

W. Thornton, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Hervey, of Ickwellbury.

Thomas Fortune, esq. of Kensington-square, to Miss Mary Lewis, of North-end.

The Hon. Mr. Rice, to Miss Charlotte Lascelles.

Mr. A. Carlisle, the eminent surgeon, of Soho-square, to Miss Symonds, of Britwell-House, Bucks.

At Teddington, Mr. E. Heard, to Miss Amrick, of the Hay-market.

Thomas Adkin, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Adkin, of Rainham.

The Rev. R. Broadley, to Miss A. M. Hayes, of Kensington.

Mr. John Watts, of Shacklewell, to Miss M. Hayes.

Thomas Banister, jun. esq. of Charlotte-street, to Miss Sorel, of Leicester-square.

James Maude, esq. of Lombard-street, to Miss Robinson, of Queen's-square.

Died.] At Brentford Butts, aged 22, Thomas Ellison, Esq.

At Clapham Common, Miss E. Copland, third daughter of G. Copland, esq.

In Finsbury-square, Mrs. Grellet, wife of F. Grellet, esq.

In Middle Scotland-yard, Thomas Irving, esq. Inspector General of the Imports and Exports.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Magny, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Enfield, Mr. J. Clayton, aged 72.

And a few days after, his brother, S. Clayton, Esq. aged 73, of Enfield Old Park.

On board the Frances transport, which has been lost off the Isle of Sable, going out to Halifax, Dr. Copeland and his lady, and two

MONTHLY MAG. No. 62.

children; Captain Holland, of the 44th Captain Stirling, (eldest son of Sir John Stirling) and Lieutenants Sutton and Roebuck, of the Fusileers; Lieutenant Mercier, Royal Artillery, and about 30 other persons, including the crew.

In Guileford-street, aged 73, Daniel Giles, esq. one of the oldest Directors, and lately Governor of the Bank of England. He had amassed a large fortune, moderately calculated at two hundred thousand pounds, which had been realized chiefly during the present war, by the loans to government, and by his speculations in the funds: this fortune devolves to his son, a Barrister of Lincoln's-Inn, and to a married daughter.

Henry Eggers, jun. esq. of Great Garden-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Sir Robert Gooder.

The infant child of Admiral Waldegrave, at the age of six months. On the attempt of a strange nurse to take it from the arms of its mother, it was seized with convulsions, and notwithstanding every effort of medical aid, speedily expired!

At Clapham, Mr. Theophilus Blankenhagen.

In Artillery-place, John Stratton, esq.

In Lower Grosvenor-place, Charles Bimton, esq.

Mrs. Rowe, wife of Mr. J. Rowe, Secretary to the New River Company.

Aged 36, Mrs. Harden, wife of N. Harden, esq. of Tottenham.

Aged 29, Mrs. Sampson, wife of Captain Peter Sampson, of Clapton Terrace.

Aged 95, Mrs. Sampey, of King-street.

Miss A. C. Grant, daughter of H. Grant, esq. of Portman-square.

George Bowen, esq. Captain of the Trusty, of 50 guns.

At Old Brompton, advanced in years, Mr. Hanbury Potter, formerly one of his Majesty's Messengers in ordinary.

In Norfolk-street, in the Strand, Samuel Ireland, esq. author of a number of elegant and esteemed works, and particularly known to the world as the possessor of the forged manuscript, ascribed to Shakespeare. Mr. Ireland was originally a manufacturer in Spital-fields, but having a taste for the arts and literature, he some years since abandoned his commercial pursuits, and became a collector of paintings and an author. That he was successful has been proved by the great sale of his several picturesque views of our principal rivers, and of his tour to the Netherlands. How far he was privy to the forgery of the Shakespeare papers we will not

M.

take

take upon us to determine. His son, the avowed forgerer, is the only person who can satisfactorily explain this mystery. Mr. Ireland, immediately previous to his death, had finished a History of the Inns of Court, with views, &c. &c. His other works were two volumes of Graphic illustrations of Hogarth*.

At Queen's Elm, Chelsea, Mrs. Helen Thompson, of Sackville-street.

At Simbury, aged 72, Thomas Furnell, esq. after a few days illness.

At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Crichton, late Deputy Paymaster to the Forces in St. Domingo.

Aged 83, Mr. George Byfield of New Peter-street.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Stanford, one of the Band at Drury-lane Theatre.

At her house at Clapham, in her 87th year, Mrs. Rayner, relict of the late John Rayner, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, and nearly related in her own person to some of the first families in England. She was a woman of uncommon talents and rare virtues, and a pattern of true Christian benevolence. Many, very many, will deplore her loss.

The Duc de Duras, an emigrant, and late one of the Peers of France.

Mrs. Pitt, wife of the late Mr. Moses Pitt, of Birchin-lane.

In Park-lane, the Right Hon. G. B. Villiers, Lord Viscount Grandison.

Aged 70, Mrs. Heywood, of Printing-House-square.

Captain Peter Warburton, of the Royal Irish Artillery, lately returned from the West Indies.

At Liffon Green, Thomas Phillips, esq.

At Kennington, Mr. Ellis, master of the Horns.

By shooting himself, Captain B. Kellerie, a French Emigrant, aged 60. He committed the horrid act in a field near the Jews-Harp-House, and did not effect his purpose till he discharged a second pistol.

Also by shooting himself, aged 30, Mr. Charles Brown, of Somerset-street, a surgeon, who had lately adopted various unsuccessful means of attracting the public attention. His last attempt was to depreciate the importance

of the vaccine inoculation, but in this he obtained no credit whatever, and the result of his advertisements has been the public declaration of all the eminent practitioners in London, which appears in our Varieties. He committed his last rash act in consequence of the importunities of his creditors.

At his house, in Leicester-fields, in the 55th year of his age, William Cruikshank, esq. This eminent surgeon and anatomist was born at Edinburgh, where his father was Examiner in the Excise-Office. The earlier part of his life was spent in Scotland, and at the age of fourteen he went to the University of Edinburgh, with a view of studying divinity. Feeling, however, a strong propensity for anatomy and physic, his destination in life was altered, and for eight years he paid the most assiduous attention to these studies at the University of Glasgow. In 1771 he came to London, and by the recommendation of Dr. D. Pitcairn he became librarian to the late Dr. Hunter; and here he began his connection with that eminent anatomist, which was the principal means of raising Mr. Cruikshank to that conspicuous situation which he afterwards so well supported. During the life of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank became successively his pupil, anatomical assistant, and partner in anatomy; and on the death of that celebrated man, Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie received an address from a large proportion of Dr. Hunter's students, full of affection and esteem; which induced them to continue in Windmill-street the superintendence of that anatomical school which has produced so many excellent scholars. Mr. Cruikshank, besides supporting with great reputation his share in this undertaking, made himself known to the world by some excellent publications, which have insured to him a high character as a perfect anatomist, and a very acute and ingenious physiologist. In 1786 he published his principal work, the Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body. In this book he not only demonstrated, in the clearest manner, the structure and situation of these vessels, but collected, under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable observations, all that was known concerning this important system in the human body, great part of which was the result of the long and difficult anatomical labours that were carried on in Dr. Hunter's dissecting-room. The merit of this work has been fully acknowledged by translations into foreign languages; and it forms a standing book in every anatomical and physical library. Among the smaller works of this writer, we may mention a paper read to the Royal Society of London several years ago, entitled, Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals, in which is shewn the important fact of the regeneration of nerves, after portions of them have been cut out; illustrated

* These should not, however, be confounded with the truly ingenious illustrations of the same Painter by Mr. JOHN IRELAND, published also in two volumes. It is singular that two contemporary writers of the same name should thus have published works on the same subject, although they were in no degree related, nor we believe acquainted with each other!

illustrated by actual experiments on animals. This paper was read before the Society, but not then printed; as it was said, for reasons not very creditable to the late Sir John Pringle, who was accused of preventing their appearing to the public at that time, because they controverted some of the opinions of Haller, his intimate friend. These experiments have, however, at last been printed in the Society's Transactions for 1794. In 1779 he made several experiments on the subject of Insensible Perspiration, which were added to the first editions of his work on the Absorbent Vessels; but were collected and published in a separate pamphlet in 1795. In this work he shewed the connection between the function of respiration and the action of skin, and gave a proof of his attention to the chemical part of physiology, which has of late years, so much engaged the notice of some of the most eminent anatomists in Europe. On the whole, Mr. Cruikshank will certainly stand high on the list of those who have illustrated the structure and functions of the human frame, by patient and laborious investigation, assisted by sound sense and acute reasoning: a class of men whose studies lead directly to one of the most laudable of all objects, the prevention and cure of disease.

Suddenly, at Frogmal, the Right Honourable Thomas Townsend, Viscount Sidney. He was the son of the Right Honourable Thomas Townsend, who sat so many years in Parliament for the University of Cambridge. The family having an interest in the borough of Whitchurch. Mr. Townsend was elected member of Parliament for that borough, at the general election, in 1754, when he was only twenty-one years of age. He continued to represent this borough so long as he sat in the House of Commons. He entered early into the army, and in 1756, was promoted to be major in Arabin's regiment of foot, and in 1761, lieutenant-colonel of the 57th;—next year he was promoted to be colonel in the army. With the peace of 1762, he ended his military and began his parliamentary career. The same year he married a Miss Powys, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Powys, esq. by whom he had many children. From his entrance into Parliament he attached himself to the Whig party. We hear nothing of him, however, as a senator, till the year 1763, when the preliminaries of the peace of Versailles were laid before the House of Commons.

On the motion of approbation of this peace, colonel Townsend was one of the tellers for the opposition. With this party colonel Townsend continued to act until the year 1765, when, on their coming into power, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury. The principles of this administration did not accord with the ruling passion of the court, and in less than a twelvemonth they went out of office; but the colonel had tasted too much of the sweets of office to go out with them; and in the arrangement of the duke of Grafton's administration, colonel Townsend was made joint pay-master general, and sworn of the privy council. He held this place about a year, and then resigned. An anecdote is told of this resignation, which does both the deceased lord and his father some credit. He had appeared uneasy at his situation, which, having a large and growing family, he could not conveniently part with; his father advised him to resign, which he did; and for which his father, the next day, presented him with a very considerable sum of money, said to amount to ten thousand pounds; he immediately joined his friends on the opposition bench, with whom he laboured for fourteen long years. And, although as little gifted for an orator as any man in the house, yet no one was a more constant speaker; and he certainly possessed the talent of *badgering* the minister (lord North) equal to any in St. Stephen's Chapel. Colonel Townsend was always connected with the party of lord Chatham; and at the death of that great minister, was one of those who supported his pall. With the Rockingham administration he again came into place, as secretary at war, but as before, did not choose to go out with them; and was, by lord Shelburne, made one of the secretaries of state. The coalition ministry removed him, for a short time, but Mr. Pitt restored him, and at the same time he was created baron Sidney, of Chislehurst, in Kent. On the establishment of the India board, his lordship was appointed one of the commissioners of that board. A marriage between the earl of Chatham, brother of the premier, and one of his daughters, connected him still closer with the Pitt family, and through that connection, in 1789, he obtained the dignity of viscount, and exchanged the office of secretary of state for one of the sinecure places of chief justice in Eyre. Since this he has been a very warm supporter of the present ministry.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The foundation stone of the long wished for bridge at Kelfo has lately been laid.

A ship-owner in Sunderland has lately recovered thirty guineas damages, together with costs, from the commander of a ship of war, for having impressed his two apprentices. It is difficult to say, whether the practice of pressing for seamen, or the erection of secret prisons, is the greater insult on the boasted liberty of Britons.

All the controversial squibs, addresses, &c. in prose and verse, circulated during the late contested election for the City of Durham, are now publishing collectively, together with a statement of the poll.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Captain William Creighton, of North Shields, to Miss S. Stamp, of Walker-place.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Caldwell, jun.

Mr. Errington, of Plessey-hall, to Miss Dobson.

At South Shields, Francis Janson, esq. of London, to Miss Pearson. Mr. Blackburn, attorney at law, to Miss Fairless.

At Stockton, Charles Swain, esq. of the First Dragoon Guards, to Miss Hutchinson, only daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. banker.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Smiles, glazier, to Miss M. Hogarth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hogarth, vicar of Kirk-Newton. Mr. J. P. Stokoe, attorney, to Miss Mary Harrison, of the Close. Mr. John Robinson, to Miss Bolam, of Byker. Mr. George Richardson, grocer, to Miss Watson.

At Tanfield, Mr. Kinloch, dancing-master, to Miss Ramsay, both of Newcastle.

At Norton, Ralph Heslope, esq. of Hutton Bonville, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. R. Jackson, of Smeatons, near Northallerton.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 77, Mrs. Mills, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Mills. Miss Susannah Carr, milliner. Aged 65, Mr. John Chapman, late ship-master.

Mrs. Douglas. Mrs. Scott, aged 92, mother of Lord Eldon and of Sir William Scott.

At the Forth, Mrs. Strickett, wife of the late Mr. Strickett, millwright.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Hodge, spirit-merchant.

At Chimney Mills, near Newcastle, aged 25, Mr. Samuel Pentland.

At Preston, near North Shields, aged 76, Mr. John Hearn, formerly an eminent ship-builder.

At North Shields, Mr. Stephen Moor. Mr. William Robinson, clock and watch-maker.

At Bolam, Mr. Anthony Cook.

At Three-mile-bridge, near Newcastle, Miss Cram, aged 23.

At Hexham, aged 75, Mr. John Skinner, a man of great respectability, and a zealous promoter of benefit societies, of several of which he was a member.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Clarke, an eminent brazier.

At Sunnyside, near Whickham, Mr. John Arckless, many years waggon-way-agent.

At Darlington, at an advanced age, Thomas Pennitt, esq. a Quaker.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. George Wilkie, ship-builder.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A live porpoise lately came on shore to the North of Maryport, which measured 12 feet in length, and 14 in circumference. It contained a young one 3 feet long.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Nicholson, of Newtown, to Mrs. Brice. Mr. Moore, grocer, to Miss Greenup. Mr. Joshua Carr, of Gateshead, to Mrs. Scafe.

At Abbey Holm, Mr. John Ferguson to Miss Mary Backhouse, of Goodlike Hills.

At Workington, Mr. George Edgar, stone-mason, to Miss Mary Dixon. Mr. Henry Saul to Miss Ann Nicholson. Mr. Pottinger to Miss Selby, of the Cross-Keys-Inn.

At Diffington, near Whitehaven, Mr. J. Cowman, skinner, to Miss Elizabeth Irwin.

At Morresby, Mr. Thomas Cruthers, to Miss Esther Peele, of Parton.

At Burton, in Kendal, the Rev. Henry Sill, of Brazen Nose College, Oxon, A. B. to Miss Towers.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Alexander Downie, of Orton, to Miss Elizabeth Hmay.

At Brigham, Mr. Bell, mercer, of Maryport, to Miss Bushby, of Cockermouth.

At Kendal, Mr. James Willan, liquor-merchant, to Miss Sinkinson. Mr. Thomas Harrison, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Nancy Bateman, of Stramongate. Mr. William Robinson, dry-salter, to Mrs. Robinson.

At Penrith, Mr. Hodgson, schoolmaster, of Stainton, to Miss Wilkinson. Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Mary Bell, of Workington.

At Carlisle, Richard Lowry, esq. of Durnhill, to Miss Potter. Mr. Fra. Stoddart, manufacturer, to Miss E. Beaumont.

At Long-Sleddale, Mr. Mich. Mattinson, to Miss Holme, of Grisdale. There has not been either a marriage or a funeral at this chapel since Mr. Mattinson buried his former wife there, about 13 months ago.

Died.] At Egremont, Mrs. Stoddart, widow.

At

At Natland, near Kendal, Mrs. Jane Steel.

At Kirkland, in Kendal, Mr. Isaac Bland, letter-case-maker. He was a self-taught man, and held considerable rank as a mechanist; and in his moral character he was said to be a stranger to every thing irregular or vicious!

At Brampton, aged 85, Mrs. Margery Ridley, many years an eminent midwife at Haltwhistle. Mr. Edward Bendle. Aged 94, Mrs. Brown, at the Packhorse. Mr. John Bell, formerly of Byershall.

At Banksfoot, near Brampton, Mrs. Rachael Bell, aged 95.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bacon, widow.

Aged 71, Mr. William Hannay. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, widow.

At Workington, Miss Postlethwaite.

At Kirby-Stephen, Mr. Richard Rudd Taberdar, of King's College, Oxon.

At Portinscale, near Kefwick, Mr. John Fisher, of Liswick.

At Maryport, Mr. Josh. Rodory, whitesmith. Mrs. Beddleston, wife of the surveyor of that Port.

At Egremont, Mrs. Gaitskell, aged 75.

At Pressgill, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Coulthard, wife of Mr. Mark Coulthard, aged 58.

At Kendal, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dickinson. Mr. Nath. Gough, manufacturer.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of Mr. George Martin, joiner, aged 82. Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon, aged 65. Mrs. Jane Pearson, wife of Mr. Pearson, jun. bricklayer, aged 33. Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, aged 69. Mr. William Irwin, callico-printer. At the Globe Inn, Scotch-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Park, the wife of Mr. Chr. Park. In Botchergate, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Blocklock.

YORKSHIRE.

The Master-Shoemakers of Hull have intimated, by public advertisement, that in future they shall be under the necessity of demanding payment of their customers at Midsummer as well as Christmas, in consequence of the increased price of leather, and of every other article in their trade, and of the necessity they are under of possessing a more extensive ready-money capital.

Hull imitates Liverpool in its design of establishing a splendid public library. May the same spirit of rivalry extend itself through all the towns in the kingdom! We have not yet seen the plan of the Hull library, but shall be happy to publish it on a future occasion, as an example for further imitation.

A Baker of Hull has been fined 35l. for selling seven loaves before they had been baked 24 hours.

In the same place a labourer has been placed in the stocks for six hours, for being drunk, and unable to pay the penalty inflicted by law.

Mr. Jackson, baker, of Hull, has determined, by experiment, that two quartern loaves made of American and English flour, will, when baked, weigh respectively 5lb. 6oz. and 4lb.

10 oz. That is, the American flour will occasion it to weigh 12 oz. more than the English. The American flour requires more water than the English.

Two men were killed, and eleven severely burnt lately, by the fire-damp in a coal-pit near Barnsley.

Married.] R. Harrison, Esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Jane Mattenley, of Portman-place, London.

Mr. John Prance, of Welton, to Miss Bell, of Hull.

Mr. T. Lee, of Beverley, to Miss M. Lee, of Leconfield.

Mr. F. Shepherd, of Beverley, to Miss Scruton.

At the Quakers' Meeting, Doncaster, Mr. D. Wheeler, of Sheffield, to Miss Jane Brady, of Thorne.

Mr. J. Woodcroft, of Little Sheffield, to Miss Boocock.

Mr. Geo. Carr, of Leeds, to Miss Fourness.

Mr. Mann, of Marr-grange, to Miss Auckland, of Trumfleet.

Mr. T. Marlott, of Adwicke-le-street, to Miss Green, of Wales, near Sheffield.

Mr. Benjamin Popplewell, of Guissey, to Miss Susannah Briggs, of Beamsley.

Mr. Robinson, surgeon, to Miss Routh, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Nefs, to Miss Cowan, of Helmsley.

Mr. Thomas Birks, of Baln, to Miss Graves, of Braithwaite.

Mr. Woolley, to Miss Nelson, of Huddersfield.

Mr. John Whitaker, of Beverley, to Mrs. Falkingham of Leeds.

Died] Edward Oats, under-gardener to the Archbishop of York. He was attempting to disturb and take a nest of young hawks, when he was so violently attacked by the affectionate dam and her mate, that he fell from the tree, and was killed upon the spot. Many other birds evince, without fear, an equal degree of affection, but it rarely happens, that these injured parents are thus able to revenge themselves on their cruel and merciless despoilers.

At Hull, Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. W. Parker, merchant. She fell by accident from a window on the third story, and was killed upon the spot.

Same place, aged 88, Mrs. Hawksworth.

Same place, Mrs. John Calvert. Aged 85, George Fowler, esq. Aged 87, Mr. T. Spanton, 42 years clerk in the Bank of Bramston, Moxon, and Co.

At Salton, near Malton, aged 30, the Rev. Geo. Will, private tutor in the family of J. Dowkers, esq. He was a learned and upright man, and is much regretted.

At Hatfield, aged 73, Mrs. Proctor, wife of the Rev. F. Proctor.

At the Nunnery, near Otley, Mr. Lamb.

At Bradford, Mr. Joshua Stead.

At Pontefract, Mr. S. Lawton, organist, and an eminent performer on the violincello.

At

At Waterfide, near Halifax, aged 22, Miss Harriot Irvin.

At Sand-hutton, deservedly regretted, aged 79, William Read, esq.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Margrave, suddenly, as she was preparing to attend the funeral of her son. Aged 86, Mrs. Arthur, relict of J. Arthur, esq.

At Boffell, Mr. Robert Forster, an eminent farmer.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Waddington, daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

At Ottley, a farmer's servant, in consequence of his having swallowed by accident a piece of lint, wet with aquafortis, which he had intended to apply to a hollow tooth.

At Bingley, Mr. W. Maude of the post-office.

At Dinfitts, aged 19, Miss Roberts.

At Whittington-hall, Miss Butler.

At Sandel, Mrs. Schorey.

At Selby, Mr. John Myers. Aged 79, Mr. C. Crabtree.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hatfield. At an advanced age, Mrs. Betts.

At Leeds, Mr. George Noble. Mr. John Spink. Mrs. Broadbent. Joseph, the youngest son of L. Armitage, esq. Sarah Furnish, a single woman, who drowned herself in a state of concealed pregnancy. Aged 52, Mrs. Sarah Senior. Aged 77, Mr. John Swale.

LANCASHIRE.

In the course of the three last months, 35 shopkeepers in Manchester have been convicted and fined for using false weights.

Married. [At Liverpool, Captain Smyth, of the Nancy, to Miss Johnson. Captain Woodman, to Miss Burne. Mr. Watson, surgeon, of Yarm, to Miss Waterhouse.

At Bury, Mr. Henry Knight, a respectable dyer, to Mrs. Mellitt.

At Prestwich, Mr. John Burgefs, of Worley, to Miss Marsden, late of Manchester.

At Ulverston, the Rev. John Atkinson, to Miss Neale, eldest daughter of Captain Neale.

At Upholland, Mr. Richard Allison, jun. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Prescott, of Dalton.

At Ormskirk, John Threlfall, esq. of Chorley, to Mrs. Naylor.

At Manchester, Mr. John Banks, late of the Chester Theatre, to Mrs. Fisher. Mr. Richard Waller, wine-merchant, to Miss Wood, of Rusholme. Mr. R. Williamson to Miss Martha Lomax. Mr. Benjamin Warhurst to Miss Alice Owen.

At Lancaster, Mr. James May, of Preston, to Miss Crofts.

At Oldtwinsford, Captain Edwards, of the 23d regiment of Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Savage, of Stourbridge.

At Fishwick, Mr. Thomas Logan, of Fishwick-Main, to Miss Logan.

Died. [At Higher Ardwick, Mrs. Longworth.

At Preston, Mr. Holden, organist.

At Fraillsworth, Mary Ogden, aged 89.

At Ulverston, in an advanced age, Mr. William Benson, a Quaker.

At Hornby-Hall, aged 77, Alexander Hoskins, esq. late of Broughton-Hall, near Cockermouth, the oldest magistrate of Cumberland.

At Wigan, Mr. William Harrison.

At Hulton Park, William Hulton, esq.

At Withrington, Mrs. Hilton, widow of the late Mr. James Hilton, formerly of Salford.

At Manchester, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hawkes. Mr. Scholes, jun. compiler of the Manchester Directory.

CHESHIRE.

Married. [At Chester, Lieutenant J. H. Christian, to Miss Bailey, daughter of Mr. Bailey, organist. Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, of Bromboro, to Miss Townsend. Mr. William Brown, to Mrs. Ray.

At Nantwich, Mr. Fox, of the Griffin Inn, to Miss Mellor, of the Bowling Green.

At Congleton, Mr. Edward Foden, linen-draper, to Miss Hannah Kay.

Died. [At Chester, aged 40, the Rev. P. Oliver, A. M. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson, liquor-merchant. Mrs. Garston, mother of Mr. Garston, glover.

Mr. Henry Sabine, printer, formerly conductor of the Chester Courant. He was one of the compositors who, in 1762, was arrested by Government on a charge of printing Wilkes's No. 45, on which occasion Mr. Sabine and the others recovered 300l. each for false imprisonment.

At Aughterington, aged 31, John Leigh, esq. jun. formerly a Lieutenant in the British Dragoons.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Sewell, wife of the Reverend Mr. Sewell.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Brock, plumber and glazier. Mr. Kent, an eminent apothecary.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Mr. Warburton.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, the prizes for the best yearling bull, and the best and third best two years old heifers, were adjudged to Mr. Cox, of Culland; those for the best two shear ram, and the third best two shear wether, to Mr. Greaves, of Ingleby; that for the best three theaves, to Mr. Hoskins: Mr. Smith, of Foremark Park, gained the prizes for the best two shear wether, and the third best shear hog wether. Sir R. Wilmot for the second of each; and Mr. Harvey for the second best two years old heifer, and the best shear hog wether. Prizes were also awarded to several farmers' servants for their industrious and meritorious conduct.

Married. [At Derby, Mr. Thomas Breary, hofier, to Miss Mary Rowland. Mr. Tho-

mas Porter, of Breadfall, to Miss Tomlinson, of Little Chester. Mr. Thomas Eyes, to Mrs. Julia Horsley.

Mr. Bennett, of Over Haddon, farmer, to Miss Glazier, of Barlings, near Lincoln.

Mr. Harrison, of Duffield, to Mrs. Jones, of Burr-street, London.

At Foremark, Mr. Thomas Hawksworth, of Santon, to Miss Mary Goadsby, of Ingleby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, widow of the late Mr. Jackson, grocer.

At Etwell, aged 78, Mr. William Clay.

At the Peacock Inn, near Alfreton, Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. Kendall.

At Donkhill Pitts, aged 94, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Webb.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Midsummer-day last the Retford Agricultural Society met and adjudged the following premiums to breeders; viz.

To Mr. Jos. Turnell, of Ranby, for the best cow and calf, three guineas; and for the six best ewes, three guineas. To Mr. Geo. Moody, for the best tup shearling, three guineas; and for the six second best ewes, two guineas. To Fra. Ferrand Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, for the best boar, one guinea; and for the best sow, one guinea. A premium of one guinea and a pair of buckskin breeches was offered to the ploughman who, with two horses and no driver, should plough an acre of ground in the best manner, in three hours and a half, or less.

The Duke of Bedford has given 700 guineas to Mr. Buckley, of Normanton, in this county, for the use of one of his rams for the season. This is the more extraordinary, because it has generally been believed, that these extravagant prices were mere collusions to deceive the unwary. The Duke of Bedford is not an unwary man, Mr. Buckley is a gentleman of known respectability, and it is not to be supposed that his Grace would lend his countenance to support the arts of any club of ram-breeders.

Married.] At Claypole, near Newark, Mr. R. Lee, farmer and grazier, of Sedgbrook, to Miss Ann Scrimshaw.

At Newark, Mr. Becket, mercer and draper, to Miss Morley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wood to Mrs. Handley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 80, the widow of Mr. Rose, late sadler.

At Workop, aged 31, Mrs. Mary Wilson, wife of Mr. J. Wilson, attorney.

At Southwell, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late Mr. Henry Woodward.

At Newark, Mr. John Sheppard, senior, bricklayer. Mrs. Millington, wife of Mr. George Millington, junior.

At Wollaton-Hall, aged 74, the Right Hon. Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in Warwickshire. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Henry.

At Retford, Lady Amcotts, wife of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. and sister of the late C. Amcotts, esq. of Kettlethorpe. Her ladyship, it appears, died in extreme distress and poverty, in consequence of some umbrage given to her husband, who is said to be in possession of 5000l. per annum, chiefly derived from her ladyship. Some truly extraordinary letters of Lady Ingleby, her daughter, on this affecting subject, have been printed and circulated throughout Nottinghamshire, and the neighbouring counties.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Butt, draper, to Miss Gann. Mr. Sewell, baker, to Miss Sewell.

At Uppingham, Mr. Linnel, of Floore, in Northampton, to Miss Judkin.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. Wm. Burroughs, who, whilst eating his supper, was seized with a fit and instantly expired.

At Morcot, Mr. Thomas Pridmore.

At Market Overton, aged 23, Wm. Scott, gent. Lieut. in the Rutland Volunteers.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Governors of the Lunatic Asylum at Leicester, have been obliged, on account of the high price of provisions, to raise the payment of each patient from 8s. to 10s. per week. Dr. WILLIAM WITHERING ARNOLD, son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, has been chosen physician to the Infirmary.

Mr. WALTIRE, the eminent lecturer, is at this time delivering a course of lectures upon chemistry, at Leicester, and a course of lectures on natural philosophy at Hinckley and Loughboro'.

Married.] Mr. William Burton, of Cadeby, to Miss Moore. Mr. John Inglefant to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. John Brown, hofier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Dumelow, of Coventry, to Miss M. Corral.

Died.] At Leicester, of an apoplexy, Mr. Alderman Bellamy, who served the office of mayor during the last year. He was a well-intentioned, industrious, and respectable character.

At the same place, in her 16th year, Miss Wallis, daughter of Mr. Wallis, grocer. Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. Richards, stay-maker, an amiable young woman. Miss White, daughter of Mr. White, sadler. Mr. Wight, maltster.

Aged 33, Richard Loseby, keeper of the town-goal. Thanks to Providence for riding the world of this genuine *Aris* of his district at so early an age!

Aged upwards of 70, Harley Vaughan, esq. many years the senior serjeant at law, and a gentleman of considerable learning and of singular integrity. His latter years had been spent in a state of solitude and severe affliction, chiefly occasioned by the atrocious persecution to death of an only son. A more horrible story has never disgraced the annals of persecution. Prudence forbids its recital at

at this time. Serjeant Vaughan was the grandson, in the female line, of Harley, earl of Oxford, prime minister of this country in the reign of Queen Anne, and by the male line he was lineally descended from the last of the unfortunate Princes of Wales. In these interesting connections, his history, and that of his unhappy son, will, at some future period, be sought after with eagerness, and be read with sympathy!

In the 82d year of his age, the Right Hon. Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and Earl of Desmond in Ireland. This Noble Earl was descended from the Earls of Hapsburgh, in Germany. Geoffrey, Earl of Hapsburgh, being oppressed by Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, came over into England, and one of his sons served King Henry III. in his wars—whose ancestors laying claim to the territories of Laufsenburgh and Rhin Filding, in Germany, he took the name of Filding;—one of the bravest of the late Earl's ancestors was Earl William, of whom Lord Clarendon observes, "That he served King Charles I. from the beginning of the civil war, with unwearied pains and exact submission to discipline and order, as a volunteer in Prince Rupert's troop, and engaged with singular courage in all enterprises, but was mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, April 3d, 1643." The late deceased Earl was twice married—1st the daughter of Sir J. Bruce Cotton, by whom he had two sons (Lord Fielding and the Hon. C. Fielding) both deceased—2d Lady Halford, the present Countess of Denbigh.—His Lordship's titles, &c. descend to the eldest son of the late Lord Fielding, a minor.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The inclosing of Needwood Forest, which is said to exceed all other forests in the kingdom for the excellence of its soil, is strongly opposed by the Lords Talbot, Vernon, and Bagot. This forest is celebrated in the songs of Robin Hood.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Ward, of Walton, to Miss Collins.

Mr. John Yeld, of Alrewas, to Miss Daws, of Yoxall Woodhouses.

At Yoxall, Mr. George Harvey, tanner, to Miss Skipton, of the Woodhouses.

Mr. George Neville, of the Ford Houses, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Holden, of that place.

Mr. R. Hurd, to Miss Ann Vale, of Colebrook Dale.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Bamford, to Miss Mary Merry. Mr. Jos. Miller, brass-founder, to Miss Sarah Partridge.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Baker, wood-skew-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Harper.

Died.] At Leek, Mr. John Gaunt, silk-manufacturer.

At Envil, the Rev. John Downing, rector of that place, and one of the Justices of the Peace for this county.

At Hasclour, near Lichfield, of a paralytic affection, Thomas Fletcher, gent.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. Raven, saddler.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Horncastle Navigation Company have lately obtained an Act to enable them to raise a further sum of money to complete that undertaking.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Varlow, butcher, to Miss Cacia Chapman.

At Stamford, Mr. Arnold, Vinegar-maker, of Barrowden, in Rutland, to Miss Sappote.

Mr. W. Osborne, of Newstead Bar, to Miss Eliz. Harding, of Ryal.

At Barlings, Mr. William Naylor, joiner and builder, to Miss S. Craggs, of Middle Raifin.

Died.] At Lincoln, the wife of Mr. John Williamson, at the Fox and Hounds, above Hill. Mr. John Bullen, wholesale brewer and merchant, aged 32.

At Stamford, aged 17, Mr. Francis Octavius Gosli. Mr. Thomas Jackson, attorney. Mr. Henry Oldham, farmer.

At Spalding, aged 75, Mr. John Maffey, a quaker.

At Casterton Magna, aged 19, Miss Mary Pople.

At Gedney, aged 52, Mr. Thorpe, a respectable farmer.

At Brattleby, near Lincoln, aged 99, Mrs. Mary Keyworth, widow.

At Spalding, Mrs. Stevens, wife of Mr. J. Stevens.

At Swarby, Mr. Codd, farmer.

At Tallington, near Stamford, Mrs. Garrol.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. EDWARD SMITH (Notary Public) of Birmingham, announces the useful plan of an Universal Commission-office for the buying and selling of canal shares, a plan which cannot fail to be a great convenience to all persons possessed of that species of property.

The Post-Masters-General have it in contemplation to establish a mail-coach in October next, between Birmingham and Manchester, through Wolverhampton; and another from Manchester to Chester, through Warrington.

That very extensive seat of the useful arts and manufactures, the Soho, near Birmingham, belonging to Mr. Bolton, was in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, the 20th July, but happily, through the active exertions of the neighbours, the effects of the fire were entirely confined to the engine-house.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Rose Holden, to Miss Laugher. R. W. Gem, attorney at law, to Miss Ball, of London. Mr. James Coates, of Yardley, to Miss Mills, of Alvechurch.

At Frankton, Mr. R. Hall, farmer, of Little Brickhill, Bucks, to Miss S. Bush.

At Sheldon, Mr. Edw. Jackson, of Ingen, near Stratford upon Avon, to Miss Richards.

At Coventry, Mr. Charles Harris, to Miss Cath. Banbury.

Died] At Birmingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ford.

At Middleton, Mr. Markham, farmer.

At Warwick, Mr. Pearce, keeper of the Bridewell.

At Coventry, Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Butler, widow of the late Mr. John Butler, of Kidderminster.

SHROPSHIRE.

By an abstract of the state of the *Prison Charities* in this county, lately published, it appears, that in the year, ending at Midsummer, about 88l. had been received in subscriptions and donations; and the following sketch of some of the disbursements will shew to what truly laudable and benevolent purposes they have been applied.

	£.	s.	d.
Rewards to industrious debtors	11	14	6
— to industrious criminals	29	11	3
To 14 debtors quitting prison, as the means of immediate subsistence	2	6	10
Cloaths and tools to the industrious on quitting prison	14	19	10
Milk for young children	2	18	3

The fund is also employed in providing leather, &c. for making shoes, which enables the industrious debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement, and which is reimbursed again, with some profit to the charity.

The Worthen Inclosure Act has received the royal assent.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Price, woollen-manufacturer, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of Mr. Hammond, seedsmen. Mr. Panting, attorney at law, to Miss Meine, of Oswestry. Mr. Brown, portrait-painter, to Miss Letitia Lloyd.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas Gilbert, to Miss Dod, of the Green-end.

At Prees, Mr. Thomas Shore, Captain in the North Shropshire Yeomanry, to Miss Eliz. Cotton, of the Foxholes.

At Stanton Long, Mr. Hudson, of Patton, to Miss Tasker, of Noncraft.

At Lilleshall, Mr. John Kite, principal agent to the Marquis of Stafford and Co. to Miss Cotton, of Donnington.

At Madely, Mr. Robert Ward to Miss Ann Wase, both of Colebrook Dale.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Francis Mullineux, butcher, to Miss M. Burkley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Edward Phillips, esq. late a Captain in the First Shropshire Regiment of Militia. Aged 81, Mr. Stevenson, formerly a respectable cabinet-maker here. Mrs. Poole, widow of the late Mr. Poole, maltster. Mrs. Stirrop, wife of Mr. Stirrop, ironmonger.

At Middle, Mr. John Turner.

At Whixall, Mrs. Hotchkiss, widow.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Nixon.

At Upper Newton, near Westbury, aged 95, Mrs. Mary Nicolls.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 62.

At the Rev. S. D. Edwards's, Pentre, Mrs. Catharine Lewis, who had lived housekeeper there 48 years, respected and beloved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Howells, wife of Mr. Howells, of Chilton-farm, near Shrewsbury.

At Eyton, near Baschurch, as he was returning from his fields, Mr. Randels.

At Prees-farm, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, jun. attorney, of Shrewsbury.

At Coleham, aged 65, Mrs. Ann Bowley, widow.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Corporation of Worcester has paid its proffered bounty of 1s. per bushel upon the first 240 bushels of potatoes sold in Worcester Markets. This has had the most happy effect in furnishing supplies and reducing the prices.

The Commissioners for executing the late Act for Inclosing the Waste and Common Lands at Broomsgrove, are proceeding with dispatch to effect that desirable object.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Stokes, of Leopard-farm, to Miss Mary Hill.

At Martley, Mr. James Brazier, of Shrawley, to Miss Ann Hodges, of Horsham.

At Malvern, Thomas Lynne, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Warren, third daughter of the Rev. Erasmus Warren, rector of Hampstead, near London, and of Great Bromley, in Kent.

At Claines, John Williams, esq. of St. John's, to Miss Dorothy Wigley, of Pensham.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mr. Walker, to Miss Callow.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 62, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Walker, surveyor of the roads in the tything of this city. Mrs. Fullwood, relict of Richard Fullwood, esq. formerly of White Lady Aston. Mrs. Bucknell, widow of the late Mr. William Bucknell, of Frainch, near Kidderminster. Mrs. Sheriff, wife of Mr. F. Sheriff.

At Hagley, Miss Phæbe Hodgetts, a maiden lady.

At Witley Court, Mr. R. Howell, aged 85 years, 50 of which he spent in the service of the present and late Lords Foley.

At Bewdley, Miss Hayley, daughter of the late Alderman Hayley, of that place, aged 48.

At Dudley, Mrs. Bagley, wife of Mr. Dudley Bagley.

At Chaddesley Corbet, Miss Badger.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The crop of apples in this county and Gloucestershire will be what is called half a bearing; other fruits of all kinds are in great abundance, and the appearance of plenty is almost unexampled.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. F. Williams, Excise-officer, to Miss Lewis.

At Stanton-upon-Wye, the Rev. D. Williams, to Miss Gardiner, of Bishopstoke.

At Monmouth, Mr. Gosling, to Miss Ann Morgan. Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Alderman of Monmouth.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 66, Mr. Wm. Wainwright, surveyor.

At Rochford, aged 81, Henry Rogers, esq.

At Hampton Bishop, near Hereford aged 84, Mr. Obadiah Gibbons.

At Monmouth, Mr. Wm. Lambert.

GLoucestershire.

The Grand Junction Canal which has lately been opened, forms now a complete canal communication between the Thames, the Severn, the Mersey, and the Humber!

Married.] At Gloucester, the Rev. W. G. Hornidge, to Miss Snowden.

At Stroud, John Saunders, esq. to Miss Gorst, niece of James Tyers, esq. of Field-place. Peter Levesage, jun. esq. to Miss Catherine Holden, youngest daughter of the late R. Holden, esq. of Jamaica, a ward of Mr. Tyers.

At Wootton-under-Edge, Walter H. Yate, esq. of Broomsberrrow-place, to Miss Burland, daughter of Cleaver M. Burland, esq. and niece of the late Hon. Sir John Burland, a Baron of the Exchequer.

At Berkley, Mr. John Davis, of Slimbridge, to Mrs. Hannah Paradise, of San-nigar.

At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Francis, one of the masters of the academy at Hampstead, to Miss Eliza Bambury.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Bunce, widow of Mr. Bunce, of the Dolphin Inn.

At Stonehouse, aged 87, Mr. John Harmer, At Rodborough, the Rev. R. Heath, rector of the Society of Dissenters.

At Stroud, the wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis.

At Wollaston, Wm. Delaroche, esq.

OXfordshire.

The inclosing of waste lands in this, as well as almost every other county, is proceeding with increased spirit and patriotism.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. Sidney Smith, Fellow of New College, to Miss Pybus, of Cheam.

The Rev. Dr. Landon, Provost of Worcester College, to Miss Ready only daughter of John Ready, esq. of Oakanger-Hall, Cheshire.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lydia Siley, grocer, aged 54.

At the Chapel-House Inn, aged 33, Mr. R. Prickett.

At Cuddosden, aged 69, Mr. Henry Mallam, formerly a respectable farmer at Shot-over.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Nath. Heynes, ironmonger.

At Swalcliffe, aged 31, Wm. R. Wykham, esq.

At Burford, Mr. Haynes grocer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

J. H. Thursby, esq. of Abingdon, has lately paid the sum of 300l. to the Treasurer of the Northampton Infirmary, as a legacy

left by his late father in support of that laudable institution. And the executor of the late J. Harper esq. of Burton Latimer, has also paid him 50l. for the same charitable purpose.

A very melancholy circumstance lately happened at Northampton. A farmer, from the neighbourhood of Romford, in Essex, who had come to Collingtree, on a visit, was suddenly taken ill, for which he was bled in the arm; but not being able to stop the bleeding, he went to an inn in that town, and sent to Mr. Clark, surgeon, for his assistance. After Mr. Clark had bound his arm, the unfortunate man took out a pen-knife, with which he cut his throat, and stabbed Mr. Clark in the side, but not dangerously. He then rushed out of the room, without his shirt (striking at every one he passed) and ran with great speed down Bridge-street, stabbing himself in the throat and different parts of the body as he ran; at length he fell into a ditch, where he again plunged the knife into his throat and body several times, and almost instantly expired.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Henry Alliston, aged 72, to Miss Keshiah Elliott, aged 24.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, of Earl's Barton, to Miss Hennell, of Wollaston.

At Welford, Mr. J. Dainty, butcher and grazier, to Miss Mary Burbage.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. Wm. Drury Skeeles, rector of Polebrooke, and a minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral. Mrs. Spolding, wife of Mr. Spolding, surgeon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Lately, at Olney, Edward Abraham, gent. aged 63. This gentleman was a striking instance of the success which frequently attends on persevering industry and uniform integrity. From a comparatively small beginning he some years since retired from the busy scenes of life, having acquired, by business, a handsome independency, devoting the principal part of his time to the pursuit of objects which are of superior enjoyment and more certain duration than the fleeting possessions of the world; and not unfrequently communicating, while he lived, to those he considered as deserving his assistance, such temporary and permanent aids as rendered him worthy of esteem and veneration.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Six fine horses, the property of Messrs. Hunt, of Stamford, were lately burnt to death in a stable at Norman Cross, near Stilton, which took fire, through the carelessness of the Ostler, and was destroyed.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. John Lucas, butcher.

At Abbot-Rippon, Miss Cranwell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cranwell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The land-owners of this and the several adjacent counties appear to have entered into the business of improving the waste lands with great

great and laudable zeal, and numerous Bills for draining and enclosing have been passed during the present Session of Parliament.

A horse, the property of a London-dealer, lately trotted 17 miles in 56 minutes, on the road between Cambridge and Huntingdon. The rider was, of course, a greater brute than the horse.

Sir William Brown's gold medal for the best Greek and Latin epigram has been adjudged to Mr. Durham, of Bene't College, who, greatly to his honour, obtained the same prize last year.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Stych, baker. Mr. Alexander Maskintosh, of the Blue Cock public-house. Mr. James Elger, butcher.

At Milton, the lady of Samuel Knight, esq.

At Great Sheffield, the wife of Mr. Geo. Peacock.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Thomas Waddington, Prebendary of Ely and Downham, and eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of this diocese.

NORFOLK.

An addition of nearly twenty of the resident gentlemen and clergy has recently been made to the Commission of the Peace for this county.

A barn, with about 30 coombs of wheat, was lately burnt down at Gooderstone; set on fire, probably, by some incendiary.

The proprietor of a stage-coach from Norwich to Yarmouth, has lately been convicted, and very properly obliged to pay the penalty for carrying a greater number of passengers than is allowed by Act of Parliament.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Elliot, saddler, to Miss Hawkins. Mr. Jos. Scott, to Miss Baseley, daughter of the late T. Baseley, esq. of this city. Mr. Youngman, scarlet-dyer, to Miss Sophia Paul, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Paul, merchant.

Mr. Charles Weston, to Miss E. A. Smith, sister of Dr. Smith, and daughter of the late Mr. James Smith, of Norwich.

In London, Michael Bland, esq. to Miss Sophia Maltley, both of Norwich.

J. Morse, esq. of Sprowston, to Miss Hall, daughter of General Hall, of Wrattling Park, Cambridge.

Mr. Robert Youngs, draper and grocer, of Watlington, to Miss M. Swaine, of Wisbech.

At Thorp Market, Mr. Samuel Huft, to Miss Ann Pull, of Roughton.

At Diss, the Rev. S. Westby, Master of Diss school, to Mrs. Lock, of Hinderley.

At King's Lynn, Mr. Samuel Cofway, aged 35, to Miss Elizabeth Sands, aged 74: Mr. Geo. Plowright, baker, to Miss E. Bradfield, of Heacham.

At Sturston, Mr. Rainbird, of Malton, to Miss Vickers.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Cattermoul, wife of Mr. Cattermoul, wine-merchant. Aged 76, Mr. Wm. Cell. Mr.

Benjamin Austin, house-painter. Aged 55, Mr. Andrew Storey, one of the nominees for Conisford Ward. Aged 77, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the late Rev. John Ellis, of Southrepp. Miss Catherine Watson, aged 26.

At Hingham, aged 89, Mrs. Sarah Lock.

At Poringland, aged 51, Miss Elizabeth Hooke, sister of Edmund Hooke, esq. of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, aged 14, Miss Hester Marshall, daughter of Mr. Marshall, linen-draper.

At Diss, aged 82, Mrs. Simpson, widow, formerly of the King's Head.

At Sporle, near Swatham, Mrs. Pearson, widow of the late Wm. Pearson, gent.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Palmer, farmer and seed-merchant.

At East Tuddenham, Mrs. Camplin, wife of Mr. Camplin, farmer.

At Great Dunham, aged 42, Mrs. Danger, wife of Mr. Danger.

At Costessey, aged 53, Mr. James Garthorn, formerly of Norwich.

At Downham, Miss Watts, daughter of the late Mr. Watts, attorney, of Lynn.

At Rymerstone, aged 35, Mr. Edward Filby.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Verle, formerly of the King's Arms.

At Wymondham, aged 78, Mr. Edward Lucas.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Wm. King, farmer, of Milford, to Miss Underwood, of Hadleigh.

Died.] At Stowmarket, Mrs. Archer, widow of the late Rev. George Archer, formerly a dissenting minister there.

At Little Cornard, Mr. Mays, farmer.

At Great Waldingfield, aged 75, the Rev. Tho. Preston, D. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county, rector of Rougham, and vicar of Edwardstone.

At Lound, aged 80, Mr. Geo. Jenner.

At Saxmundham, Nathan Cooper, esq. formerly a surgeon here.

At Long Melford, aged 72, Mrs. Drew, of the Ram inn.

[*Respecting the Case of SARAH LLOYD, which has so greatly interested the Eastern Counties, we have been favoured by Mr. Lofft with the following additional Remarks.*]

SIR,

I was much obliged by your insertion of my letter respecting the case of SARAH LLOYD.

What ought now farther to be said, I with that I felt myself capable of saying as it deserves. In every account which I have hitherto seen, there has been much defectiveness. The best which I have observed, was in the Ipswich paper of the 23d ult. and this, if you adopt, with some remarks which I here offer, it will give an idea substantially correct, though still much inadequate. This account, however, was not from me, or with my knowledge.

I have reason to think, that instead of 22, she was not quite nineteen.

N 2

She

She was, as that account mentions, rather low of stature, of a pale complexion, to which anxiety, and near seven months imprisonment, had given a yellowish tint. Naturally, she appears to have been fair, as when she coloured, the colour actually diffused itself. Her countenance was very pleasing, of a meek and modest expression perfectly characteristic of a mild affectionate temper. She had large eyes and eye-lids, a short and well-formed nose, an open forehead of a grand and ingenuous character, and very regular and pleasing features; her hair darkish brown, and her eye-brows rather darker than her hair; she had an uncommon, and unaffected sweetness in her voice and manner. She seemed to be above impatience or discontent, fear or of tentation, exempt from selfish emotion, but attentive with pure sympathy to those whom her state, and the affecting singularity of her case, and her uniformly admirable behaviour interested in her behalf. When asked, 23d of April, 1800, the morning on which she suffered, how she had slept the preceding night, she said, not well the beginning, but quite well the latter part of the night. She took an affectionate, but composed, and even cheerful leave of her fellow prisoners, and rather gave them comfort, than needed to receive it.

It was a rainy and windy morning. She accepted of, and held over her head, an umbrella which I had brought with me, and without assistance (though her arms were confined) steadily supported it all the way from the prison, not much less than a mile. What I said at the place of execution, if it had been far better said than I was then able to express myself, under the distress I felt, would have been little in comparison of the effect of her appearance and behaviour on the whole assembly. That effect, none who were not present can imagine.

Before this I never attended an execution; but it was indeed a duty to attend this, and to give the last testimony of esteem and respect to a young person, whose behaviour after her sentence (I had not seen her before, for in court she was concealed from me by the surrounding crowd) had rendered so deserving of every possible attention.

Those who have been accustomed to such distressing observations remarked, that the executioner, though used to his dreadful office, appeared exceedingly embarrassed, and was uncommonly slow in those preparations which immediately precede the fatal moment, and which, in such a kind of death, are a severe trial of the fortitude of the strongest and most exalted mind, and much the more so as they tend to destroy the sympathy resulting from the associated ideas of dignity in suffering; yet she dignified, by her deportment, every humiliating circumstance of this otherwise most degrading of deaths, and maintained an unaltered equanimity and recollectedness, herself assisting in pulling back her hair, and adjusting the instrument of death to her neck.

There was no platform, nor any thing in a common degree suitable to supply the want of one; yet this very young, and wholly uneducated, woman, naturally of a very tender disposition, and from her mild and amiable temper, accustomed to be treated as their child in the families in which she had lived, and who consequently had not learned fortitude from experience either of danger or of hardship, (and in prison, the humanity of Mr. ORRIDGE had been parental towards her) appeared with a serenity that seemed more than human; and when she gave the signal, there was a recollected gracefulness and sublimity in her manner that struck every heart, and is above words or idea.

I was so very near to her the whole time, that near-sighted as I am, I can fully depend on the certainty of my observation.

After she had been suspended more than a minute, her hands were twice evenly and gently raised, and gradually let to fall without the least appearance of convulsive or involuntary motion, in a manner which could hardly be mistaken, when interpreted, as designed to signify content and resignation.

At all events, independently of this circumstance which was noticed by many, her whole conduct evidently shewed, from this temper of mind, a composed and even cheerful submission to the views and the will of HEAVEN; a modest unassuming submission entirely becoming her age, her sex, and situation.

As I have referred you to the *Ipswich* paper, I must mention one expression in it, the word "accomplice" is used. Whoever admits a man was concerned will see reason to regard that man as far more than an accomplice.

I believe it were not impossible (but would indeed be nearly inevitable) for any attentive mind, weighing the circumstances of this perhaps unexampled case, to come to the same conclusion which has long impressed itself on mine. That conclusion leaves to her a share of the guilt which is indeed "comparative innocence," and the VERDICT of the JURY, (who, I believe, in that verdict thought that they had saved her life) imports not a greater share.

Yet they knew nothing of the admirable character which has been given her by those in whose service she had longest lived*; for the best temper, a meek, peaceable, quiet disposition; honesty, modesty, uniformly good behaviour in all respects; freedom not only from blame, but from any circumstances tending to suspicion of it. The JURY knew of her character only by her affecting appeal to Mrs. SYER, the prosecutrix herself. For she had not been sending after those who could speak to her character during her confinement, and therefore being asked, she an-

* Mr. JOHNSON, of BILDESTON, grocer and linen-draper. Mr. HENRY, farmer; from Midsummer, 1795, to Michaelmas, 1797.

swered, she did not know whether there was any (meaning, certainly, in court), except it were Mrs. Syer.

And the jury, under the circumstances of no evidence being given against the other party indicted, had not the usual means, which where two persons are indicted a jury almost constantly has, of forming some estimate of the proportion of guilt which may belong to either; nor could they even see, or perhaps under those circumstances imagine, how peculiar her case was, even as to that on which she was convicted, infinitely the smallest part of the charge which the two indictments contained.

I do not therefore arraign the verdict of the jury, the verdict could not be otherwise: it was just, it was discriminating, it was humanely considerate. And I think I say nothing which is unbecoming, when I say this, that although the verdict and the consequent sentence were according to law, DEATH being the sentence under the statute of ANNE, the case was such as had a strong, and I think almost singular plea for the extension of MERCY. The force and nature of this plea, which appeared imperfectly at the trial, and at the time of passing sentence, more and more developed itself progressively to the last. I shall ever deeply regret that it did not so appear to the JUDGE; and most of all, that when by the BILL of RIGHTS it is declared that it is the RIGHT of the subject to petition, that in this instance there is reason to conclude, that a PETITION, though in behalf of LIFE, and numerously and most respectably signed, was, notwithstanding, never presented to the KING. I would rather suffer any thing than have this omission to impute to myself. I remain, Sir,

Troston,

May 19, 1800.

Your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

ESSEX.

The Essex Agricultural Society, have at a late meeting, offered premiums for the best cart-stallion, bull, cow, or heifer; South Down, Leicestershire, and half-bred rams, ewes; and the best f t ox, wether, and the best boar.

The Royal Humane Society has lately extended its benefits to Chelmsford, and its neighbourhood.

At the late annual wool fair, at Bushfair Common, it was resolved to ask the following prices, which the growers considered as under the market, viz. Southdown, 22d. Western and Herts 17d. Welch 20d. per lb.

The clerk of Chelmsford market has lately detected a person of regrating pigs, by buying and selling them at the same market at an advanced price. The magistrates in this, and almost every other principal town in the kingdom, have come to a determination strictly to enforce the existing laws against all engrossers, forestallers, and regraters.

The act lately passed for rebuilding Chelms-

ford church, empowers trustees to raise 5000l. for that purpose, at the rate of 4s. in the pound, per annum. The organ to be re-erected, and a salary of 20l. per annum to be allowed to the organist. No vaults or graves to be within a certain distance of the walls, either within or without. By this act, the banns of marriage published in the *nisi prius* court, in the Shire Hall, are to be good and lawful.

Married.] At Waltham Abbey, Mr. Andrew Hills, of Ospringe, Kent, to Mrs. Plommer, widow of the late Mr. D. Plommer, of Faversham.

At Rayleigh, Mr. John Gladwin, to Miss Mary Porter.

At Witham, Mr. William Johnson, saddler, of Rayleigh, to Miss E. Johnson, of Blunt's Hall.

At Stebbing, Mr. Joseph Smith, to Miss Nancy Kettle, of Boreham.

At Broxton, Mr. W. Wilson, of Aldermanbury, London, to Miss Leader.

At Braintree, Mr. Philip Ager, baker, to Miss Constable, of Bocking. Mr. Walford, to Miss Button.

At Ravenhall, Mr. James Huse, to Miss Anna Baker, of Cressing.

At Colchester, Mr. John Bridge, to Miss Harbert. Mr. J. Gardiner, to Miss Sarah Bacon, both of Maldon.

At Pentlow, Mr. Tho. Orbell, to Miss Bird, of Cavendish, Suffolk.

At Halsted, Mr. Hughes, to Mrs. Baron, of Halsted Lodge.

Died.] At Wansted, Geo. Farquhar Kinloch, esq. a respectable Scotch merchant, who was thrown from his horse through the shameful conduct of the rival drivers of two stages, near Lea Bridge, and died in consequence.

At Maldon, Mr. John Pond, corn and coal merchant.

At Romford, Mr. John Webb, grocer.

At High Easter Bury, Mr. W. Saltmarsh, farmer.

At Ongar, Mr. Patmore, surgeon, whose death was occasioned by a fall from his horse in a fit of apoplexy.

At Colchester, Miss Mary Ann Cowley. Also Miss Sharp, aged 17, only daughter of Major Sharp, of the Marines.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Merritt, son of Mr. Charles Merritt. He was drowned when bathing in the Thames.

At Bocking, aged 64, Jos. Smith, gent.

At Writtle, Mrs. Riley, wife of Mr. Riley of Sudbury, Suffolk.

At Foulness Island, Mr. Philip Going, farmer.

At Sible Hedington, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. Mead. Miss Edwards, an elderly maiden lady.

At South Ockendon, Mr. John Westcott, formerly a respectable farmer there.

At Great Baddow, aged 88, Mrs. Combers, relict of the late Brown Combers, esq.

At

At Great Stainbridge, Mr. Jos. Lambert, farmer.

At Harwich, aged 45, Mr. Robert Culpach, one of the tide-surveyors for that port, and an alderman of the Borough.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Four barns, and several outhouses, belonging to Mr. Young, of Horrel, near Hertford, were lately set on fire in three different places, and entirely consumed, with about 60 loads of wheat therein: about five years since the whole premises were consumed in a similar manner.

Married.] At Great Gaddesden, James Pickford, esq. of Market-street, to Miss Grant.

Died.] At Potter's Bar, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Riley, rector of Fobbing, Essex.

KENT.

It is a circumstance honourable to the inhabitants of the small town of Sittingbourne, in this county, that it contains a modern, public library, supported by upwards of one hundred annual subscribers at one pound each. This society has been formed these ten years, and the collection of books is now very considerable.

Upwards of Sixty dwelling houses were lately destroyed, and 16 others materially damaged, by a fire at Chatham. A thatched farm house, about half a mile distant, was set on fire by the sparks, and destroyed, together with a quantity of hay: several lives were lost.

At the last general quarter sessions of the peace for this county, the magistrates after having ordered a county rate, directed that the specific sum charged upon each parish by the said rate should be advertised: a very proper example for other counties.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. John Culven, to Miss Saffery.

At Folkestone, Mr. Tilly, to Miss Harriet Freind.

At Milton, Mr. Clough Leese, chemist, of London, to Miss Keen, of Canterbury.

At Faversham, Mr. Hollingbury, of Littlebourn Court, to Miss Solly.

At Hythe, R. Montague Wilmot, M. D. to Miss Deedes, daughter of the late Wm. Deedes, esq.

At Ore, near Faversham, Mr. T. Claris, baker, to Miss Ann Redman.

At Ruckinge, Mr. Russell, miller, of Brenzett, to Miss E. Dives.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Chever, wife of Mr. John Chever, grocer. At St. John's Hospital, Northgate, Ann Arnold, widow, aged 89.

At Margate, Miss Caroline King, youngest daughter of T. King, esq. Mrs. Silver, wife of Mr. Silver, surgeon.

At Tenterden, aged 76, Mrs. Mercer, wife of the late T. Mercer.

At Chatham, Mr. S. Hart, baker.

At Deal, Mrs. Oakley, widow of the late T. Oakley, esq.

At Sevenoaks, suddenly, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of the Rev. Charles Whitehead, late vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex.

At his seat at Cobham, Edward Pelcher, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the W. Division.

At Mersham, in the 105th year of her age, Mrs. E. Sarjon.

At Blean, aged 69, Mr. Gray, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman Gray, of Canterbury.

At Dover, Miss Ann Charlotte Grant, daughter of H. Grant esq. of Portman-square, London.

At Helden, in a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Medhurst, formerly a respectable farmer.

At Bearstead, aged 46, Mrs. Hannah Convey.

At Tovil, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pitt, wife of John Pitt, esq.

At Warehorm, Mr. S. Button, aged 89.

At Charing, aged 40, Mrs. E. Gratewell.

SURREY.

According to Mr. Dodd's report on the intended Grand Surrey Canal, it is to run from Kennington Common to the left of the road by Stockwell, Clapham, Tooting, and Merton, and across Norbiton Common to Kingston. A branch from Norbiton Common will extend to Epsom, by the right of Malden and Ewell: another branch will pass through Mitcham, and across Mitcham Common to Croydon; and from Kennington Common, there will be other cuts extending to the Thames at South Lambeth, and to the King's Yard at Deptford, and to Greenland Dock and Rotherhithe. The distance from the basin in Southwark to Epsom will, by the line of the canal, be 16 miles, to Croydon 12 miles, and to Kingston 14 miles. The whole line will be about 28 miles. Mr. Dodd estimates that the total expence will not exceed 87,000*l.* and that the annual produce to the proprietors will be upwards of 8000.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Capt. Gillam, of the 1st regt. of Guards, to Miss Creswell, daughter of the late Mr. Creswell, of Rotam. Capt. Brisbane, of the royal navy, to Miss Ventham, daughter-in-law to Capt. Cromwell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. Smith, to Miss Clarke.

At Abingdon, James Butler, esq. of West Wittering, to Miss Eidridge.

At Binfield, the Hon. Charles Herbert, second son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Miss Bridget Augusta Forest Byng, second daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

At Reading, Mr. Bath, to Miss Patriarche, both of the Forbury. The Marquis de Tressan, of Languedoc, in France, to Miss de l'Ardenoy, eldest daughter of the Comte de l'Ardenoy, of Champagne.

Died.]

Died.] At Workingham, aged 85, Mrs. Agnes Basing, widow of the late William Basing, esq. formerly of Lambeth, timber-merchant.

At Loddon Bridge Farm, Mrs. Shackel, wife of Mr. Shackel.

At Abington, aged 83, Lawrence Spicer, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

The South Hants Agricultural Society have lately distributed premiums to the two best ploughmen; to the breeders of the best ram, and the best three-year old cow; and to several industrious, and deserving servants in husbandry.

Wm. Hilling, a poulterer, at Portsmouth, having been proceeded against for regrating, stands bound over, with sureties, in heavy penalties, to the next quarter sessions.

Married.] At Lymington, Mr. Henry Jenkins, of Hamvern, Dorset, to Miss S. Richman.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Symmonds, wife of Mr. Symmonds.

At his house in the Polygon, Southampton, Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound, in Cornwall.

At Andover, in an apoplectic fit, T. Gal4, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Bramshaw, in the New Forest, Mr. J. Andrews, an opulent farmer.

At Pitt, near Romsey, Mrs. Goffe.

At Lymington, aged 84, Mrs. Bryce, a maiden lady.

At Milford, Mrs. Jennings, a maiden lady, of Lymington.

At Box, near Bath, Mrs. Bumstead, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bumstead, vicar of Bramshaw.

At Portswood, near Southampton, suddenly, Mrs. Mawhood.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Sandcroft, one of the barrack-masters of that island. Also, Mrs. Nicholson, an old widow lady, who in a fit of insanity cut her throat.

At Netley Camp, Ensign Obre, of the 9th of foot, who died in consequence of a wound he received in his head, when fighting a duel with Lieutenant Smith, of the same regt.

At Haslar Hospital, Mr. John Forbes, a master in the navy.

Lately was drowned at Christchurch, Cha. Groves, a deserter from the horse-artillery: he was pursued by Serjeant Thompson, of the barracks, and three other men, whom he ordered to assist him in taking Groves; they drove the wretched man through three rivers, and he was attempting to cross a fourth, in order to evade these blood-hounds, but was too much exhausted, and sunk. On the verdict of the coroner's jury, they have all been committed to goal to take their trials for the murder.

[The Countess of Strathmore, whose death we mentioned in our Magazine for June last, as having happened at Christchurch, in this

county, was the daughter and heiress of George Bowes, esq. of Gibside, in the county of Durham, and born in 1749. She married the 14th of February, 1767, John Earl of Strathmore, who, in compliance with her father's will, added to his family name that of Bowes. His lordship died in April 1776, leaving two sons and two daughters. On the 16th of January, 1777, she married Andrew Robinson Stoney, esq. who also took the name of Bowes. The infelicities to be expected from such an union were copiously produced, and the rancour between Mr. Bowes and Lady Strathmore inflamed to such a height, that the arm of the law was judged necessary for her protection against a violence which had already extended to an alarming degree of brutality, and compelled her to escape from its fury, which she did with great difficulty, and imminent hazard. In 1789, she obtained a decree of separation *a mensa et thoro*, and afterwards instituted such processes against her husband that he was long in the custody of the marshal of the King's Bench. From the time of her separation, Lady Strathmore lived in a state of becoming privacy, never obtruding herself on the public attention, unless called on by the course of legal proceeding.]

WILTSHIRE.

At Salisbury market on Tuesday, July 15, prime wheat sold 20s. a quarter cheaper than on the preceding Tuesday. At Devizes, on the 17th, wheat sunk, on the average, 28s. per quarter, from the prices of the last market days, and at Warminster 4cs.

Married.] At Alderbury, near Salisbury, Mr. Rawlence, of Fordingbridge, to Miss Goodwin.

Died.] At Coldharbour, near Westbury, Mrs. Meech, wife of Mr. Tho. Meech.

DORSETSHIRE.

Major Calcraft, of the Dorsetshire militia, has been elected M. P. for Wareham, in the room of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.

Two barns and some outhouses belonging to Edward Greathead, esq. of Uddens House, near Wimborne, were lately maliciously set on fire and totally destroyed, with a small quantity of barley therein.

Married.] L. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne Lodge, to Miss H. Portman, second daughter of the late H. W. Portman, of Bryanstone. Mr. Jones, surgeon, in the Scotch Greys, to Miss Baskett, of Wareham.

At Lyme, Simon Lee, esq. to Miss Hill.

Died.] Aged 72, the Rev. Charles Marshall, A. M. commissary and second prebendary of Wolverhampton, rector of Wenfrith Newbury, in this county, and 42 years curate of Great Hasely, Oxfordshire.

At Lyme, aged 63, Mrs. Edey, widow of the late John Edey, esq. banker, of Bristol.

At Dean's Court, near Wimborne, Miss Harriet Hanham, daughter of the Rev. Sir James Hanham, bart.

At

At Wareham, Mrs. Filliter, wife of Mr. Filliter, attorney at law.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Alexander, widow of Mr. Alexander, of Fontmell.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The bridge over the river Cary, at Somerton, is to be taken down and rebuilt.

On Sunday, June 29, and Sunday, July 6, the Bath Provisional Committee collected, at the several churches and chapels in that city, £.358 9s. 2½d. for the relief of the poor!

At the Wiveliscombe great market, on Trinity Tuesday, five bulls and nine rams were produced, for the premiums of the Agricultural Society:—The premiums were given to Mr. James Bond, of Heathfield, for the best bull, and to Mr. R. Gooding, of Morebath, for the best ram.—Premiums were also given to William Tarr, day-labourer, of Huish Champ-flower; to Edward Escott, of Raddington, and to Joan Thomas, of Halfe, servants; to Thomas Swanger, of Fitzhead, and to Hannah Rogers, of Langley, apprentices; to Thomas Tout, of Wiveliscombe, as the best sheep-shearer; and to John Hill, of Skilgate, as the second best.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. John Still, to Miss Ann Tippetts. Mr. Welch, attorney, of Somerton, to Miss Hare, daughter of the late Mr. Hare, surgeon, of the same place. Mr. G. Sidford, linen-draper, to Miss Mary Field, daughter of Mr. Field, of Bond-street.

At Bridgewater, Henry Best, esq. of Somerset-place, Bath, to Miss Sealy, daughter of Edward Sealy, esq. of Bridgewater.

At Butcombe, in the presence of her father, mother, and 13 brothers and sisters, Miss Savery, daughter of J. Savery, esq. banker, of Bristol, to Wm. Fortune, esq. of Leweston Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. G. Melliter, of Wincanton, to Miss Lucy Newman, daughter of the late John Newman, esq. of Barwick, near Yeovil.

At Crewkerne, Mr. J. Bishop, of the White Lion, aged 70, to Mrs. Bryant, of the Nag's Head, aged 74.

At Maitock, Mr. John Hopkins, to Miss Ann Culliford, of Long Load.

At Bristol, Mr. W. R. Watts, grocer, to Miss Eliz. Washington. Joseph Were, esq. to Miss Hester Ash, daughter of E. Ash, esq.

At Bedminster, Mr. William King, of Bristol, to Miss Rider, daughter of Mr. Rider, shipwright, of Wapping.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Jones, formerly an eminent accountant. Mr. Higgs, accountant Mrs. Wilkins, wife of Mr. S. Wilkins, of Cirencester. Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Mr. Arthur Sawyer. Mr. Wm. Burgess, brother to Mr. Burgess, of Bridge-street, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a blunderbuss. Mr. Duck, apothecary. Mrs. Kater, widow of Mr. Henry Kater, and sister of Mrs. Biggs. Col. Peter Painter, of the marine forces.

At Kennison's Bath, Mr. Paulin, broker, in Merchant-street.

At Durdham Down, near Bristol, aged 76, Mrs. Martha Powell, widow of the late Rev. George Powell, dissenting minister. She had regularly studied midwifery under an experienced and very respectable medical gentleman, then of Bristol, and had practised the art, with much reputation and success, for nearly 50 years. To great skill in her profession, she added care and tenderness; and an urbanity of disposition, which rendered her a safe and desirable companion at the critical moment of child-birth. As a useful member of society, she was thus known to many; by her family, and intimate connexions, she was also known to possess many virtues, and a religious humble mind: she was a Christian indeed: more need not be said.

At Bath, Mr. Jonathan Dash, late master of the riding-school, in this city. The Hon. Miss St. John, sister to Lord St. John, of Bletioe. Miss Bird, daughter of Mrs. Bird, of the Crescent. Mr. John Barnard, tailor. Mr. Cooper, surgeon, late of Swindon. Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Sir Sidney Smith. Mrs. Chapell, of Kingsmead-street. In the prime of life, Mr. John Garland, stable-keeper, brother to Mr. William Garland, coach proprietor.

At Lambridge, near Bath, Mr. George Hulbert, late an eminent plumber of that city.

At Froome, aged 60, Mr. George Hare-bottle.

At his son's house at Bathwick, Mr. Elliston, father of Mr. Elliston, of the Bath theatre.

At Heathfield, Mr. James Bond, a very respectable farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Twelve dwelling houses have lately been destroyed by fire in the parish of St. Sidwell, in Exeter, and several others much damaged. Eighteen dwelling houses have also been lately consumed by fire, at Winkleigh, and six at Axminster.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Bartlett, surgeon, and apothecary, of Bristol, to Mrs. Dore, sister of Mr. Parker, baker, of this city. Mr. Henry Scott, brazier, to Miss Randle.

At Plymouth, William Langmead, esq. to Miss Winne, second daughter of the late G. Winne, esq.

At Ilfracombe, Mr. Ph. Bembridge, attorney, of Barnstaple, to Miss Bowen, sister of the late Capt. Bowen, of the Royal Navy.

Died.] Wm. Barker, esq. aged 52, major commandant of the Fremington and Bittedown Volunteers.

Mrs. Branscombe, wife of Mr. Branscombe, baker. Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. Seth Hyde, woollen draper. Mrs. Bussell, widow of Mr. Alderman Bussell. Mrs. Padden, wife of Mr. Padden, of Exeter cathedral.

At Exmouth, Farmer Hooper, of that place, aged 72, he has left a widow, aged 34, to whom he had been married about five weeks.

At

At Ashburton, Mr. Eales, postmaster.

At Topsham, Mrs. Mary Drew, widow of the late Wm. Drew.

At Yelmpton, aged 65, Mrs. Clouter, mother of Mr. Clouter, bookseller, of Bristol; during a series of years, few women had been so much harraised with misfortunes, and, from the smallness of her frame, but few were less able to bear them.

At Moreton Hampstead, Mr. George Gray.

At Headon Cott, near Exeter, Samuel Oxenham, esq.

CORNWALL.

At the late annual meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, at Bodmin, many premiums were given for the best bulls, rams, stallions, cows, heifers and ewes; and for the encouragement of industrious and ingenious husbandmen and labourers.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Joel Levi, to Miss Rachel Joseph. Mr. Edward Beazley, mariner, to Mrs. Joan Matthews.

Captain Francis Carter, of the Breage Volunteers, to Miss Rosetta Carter, of Perran-Uthno.

Died.] At Trevine, Trehane Symons, esq.

WALES.

Married.] At Wrexham, R. G. Griffith, esq. of Lloftwen, to Miss Griffith, of Pen y gellé, Denbigh.

At Pennant, Montgomery, John Lloyd, esq. of Llwyn, Denbigh, to Miss Thomas, daughter and heiress of the late J. Thomas, esq. of Garthgelyhen Fawr.

At Worthenbury, Flintshire, Mr. Gittens, woollen and linen draper, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Stant.

Mr. P. Puleston, of Overton, to Miss Ann Porter, of Spon Green, Flintshire.

At Pentyrch, Glamorganshire, Mr. M. H. Yorath, of Llanvair, Monmouthshire, to Miss A. Vaughan.

At Builth, Hugh Vaughan, esq. of Llwyn-Madock, Radnorshire, to Miss Hannah Lewis, of Builth.

Mr. Hugh Jones, postmaster of Lampeter, Cardiganshire, to Miss Evans, of Deloynant, Carmarthenhire.

At Langefui, in the island of Anglesea, Mr. Henry Cecfan, a gentleman well known for his pedestrian feats, to Miss Lucy Pen-coch, (the rich heiress of the late John Hughes, esq. of Bawgwddu-hall,) a lady of much beauty, but entirely deaf and dumb. This circumstance drew together an amazing concourse of people to witness the ceremony, which, on the bride's part was literally performed by proxy.

Died.] At Carnarvon, Mr. Hughes, mercer.

At the Manor, near Hawardin, Flint, Miss Rigby, daughter of Mr. Joseph Rigby, aged 26, a young lady of varied and interesting accomplishments, amiable simplicity of manners, chaste sentiment, and correct taste.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 62.

At Trebarried, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Llandisfathley, and one of the justices of the peace for Brecon.

At Pentre, in Llanfaintffraid, Montgomeryshire, Mrs. Worthington, wife of the Rev. William Worthington, and youngest daughter of John Bell, esq. of Killyrhew.

At Trewylan, Montgomeryshire, John Thomas Davis, esq.

At Llanbrynmaur, Montgomeryshire, Catherine Morris, widow, in the 100th year of her age. She left behind her 91 living descendants.

At Welshpool, aged 79, Mr. John Pugh.

At Gwerclaf, near Corwen, Merionethshire, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late Hugh Lloyd, esq.

Captain Jones, of the Pembrokehire militia.

At Mold, Mr. Joseph Williams, grocer, of Liverpool.

Mr. Wm. Felix, of the Queen's Head-inn, Aberairon, Cardiganshire.

SCOTLAND.

On the 24th ulto. the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of M. D. on thirty-three students.

On Sunday the 1st of June, about four o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the town of Creff, felt the shock of an earthquake, preceded and followed by a loud rumbling noise; the houses shook much; and in the country, the shock was general, the duration about three or four seconds, and its direction was south-east.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Montgomerie, of the 15th foot, to Miss H. F. Campbell, daughter of General Campbell, of Boquhan.

R. Colquhoun, esq. jun. of Camstradden, Dumbartonshire, to Miss Harriet Farrer, of Weymouth.

At Dunhope, near Dundee, Wm. F. Gardner, esq. to Miss Ann Rankine, third daughter of John Rankine, esq. of Dunhope.

Died.] At Edinburgh, aged 95, George Abercromby, esq. of Tallibody, father of Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercromby, and the first on the list of advocates. Mr. James Dickson, an eminent bookseller. Admiral Lockhart. John Woodford, esq. lieut. col. of the late North Fencible Highlanders.

At Drummond Castle, James, Lord Perth.

At Dundee, aged 81, Lady Ramsay, widow of Sir James Ramsay, bart. of Bamff.

Lately, at Perth, Elspet Watson, at the great age of 115; she was born in 1685, in the reign of James II. and is probably the last Scottish subject born in the reign of that prince; she was one of the smallest, or rather shortest, women in the three kingdoms. When in the prime of life, she did not exceed 2 feet 9 inches in height: for many years, she begged her bread from door to door; and so strong a predilection had she for that way of life, that she went her usual rounds till within a few weeks of her death.

O

At

At Holyrood House, Charles Hamilton, esq. great grandson to Charles II.

At Caithness, James Sinclair, esq. of Harpsdale, uncle to Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Ulbster.

At Forfar, Mrs. Mary Bower, wife of John Ritchie, esq. present provost there.

At Powder Hall, near Edinburgh, Sir James Hunter Blair, bart. joint King's printer in Scotland.

At Gargunnoch, Colonel James Eidingtoun.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Dublin, on the same day, Col. Ravencroft and Captain Mansell, both of the Carmarthenshire Militia.

At the Royal Hospital, near Dublin, aged 78, Captain Burton.—He was one of the few remaining veterans who bled at the battle of Dittingen, on which memorable day he received seven shots.

Mr. Spillard, the pedestrian traveller, who had traversed great part of the continent of America.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In the engagement of the 28th of June, between the armies of Moreau and Kray, on the heights of Neuberg, Latour d'Auvergne, the first Grenadier of the French Republic, and equally celebrated as a soldier, and a man of learning. He was born at Pontivy, in Brittany, and from his early years was engaged in military studies and pursuits. He was nearly 50 years old when he died; he had been forty-five years in the army, and thirty-three in active service. Before the present campaign, he was reduced to the half-pay of a captain, which is 800 francs: the present government raised him to full pay, upon which he not only subsisted, but by which he was enabled to do some acts of benevolence. Few men have carried the spirit of frugality so far. He lived upon milk and fruits; the national uniform was his dress, and he lived at Passy for several years without a servant, and in one small apartment, the sole decoration of which was his books and his arms. Latour d'Auvergne manifested the most decisive attachment to liberty from the commencement of the revolution. He served during the whole war. In the army of the Western Pyrenees, he commanded all the companies of grenadiers which formed the advanced guard; and that terrible column, called *la Colonne Infernale*, had almost always gained the victory by the time the main body of the army arrived on the field of battle. In the camp, in his tent, this illustrious captain lived in the midst of the grenadiers, whom he called his children, and by whom he was called father. His leisure hours were all devoted to study; and in barracks, or at the advanced posts, he has always some books near his sword. Twenty times had his hat, and his cloak, which he always kept upon his left arm in fighting, been pierced with bullets, yet Latour was never wounded.

"Our Captain," said the grenadiers, "has the gift of charming bullets." Of the many extraordinary traits which rendered him famous in that army, two are very remarkable. The Spaniards had entrenched themselves in front of Bedassoa, in a stone house, from which they harried the advanced posts, and prevented the French from taking the famous position of the Mountain of Louis XIV. It was necessary to drive them from the fortrefs, and Latour undertook the enterprise. He arrived at the head of the grenadiers, and amidst the fire of the enemy, before the stone-house. He advanced to the gate, and, ordering the grenadiers to place their muskets in the apertures made for the garrison to fire from, he knocked at the gate, and summoned the garrison to surrender, threatening to set fire to the house if they did not. The Spaniards consented, and the place, which was nearly impregnable, was given up. After the taking of the famous redoubts of Irun and Fontaraba, the French advanced guard arrived before St. Sebastian, a fortrefs situated upon a rock in the sea. Latour d'Auvergne threw himself into a skiff, and summoned the commandant to surrender. The French were only able to convey an eight pounder into the midst of these mountains.—Latour d'Auvergne, feigning that he had all the artillery before the place, threatened to batter it down:—the commandant, intimidated with recent victories, and by the tone of intrepidity adopted by Latour, began to listen to the demand:—But Captain (said he), you have not fired a single gun at my citadel: do me at least the honour to salute it; for without it, you must be convinced that I cannot surrender." Latour d'Auvergne was too well acquainted with the laws of honour and war, not to accede to such a demand; he returned to camp, ordered the eight pounder to play upon the fort, which replied by a shower of grape-shot. Latour then returned to the fortrefs, and the keys were delivered to him. He was always summoned to councils of war. In the Pyrennees, he performed the duties of a general, but would never accept the rank. After the peace with Spain, he embarked on board a French ship to proceed to Brittany, and was taken by the English, and carried into Bodmin in Cornwall. When he was exchanged, he returned to France, and lived in retirement at Paris. He was informed that his old friend Lebrigand, an old man of 80, had just been separated by the requisition from his only son, whose assistance and talents were of the greatest use to him. Latour immediately went to the directory, obtained leave to replace the young man, and hastening to the army of the Rhine as a volunteer, sent back the young man to his father. Oh what tears will not this venerable and learned old man shed to the memory of him, whom he called his redeemer! Grey-haired with incessant labour, but with all the vivacity of youth, Latour set off last year for the

the army in Switzerland, where he served the whole of the campaign under Massena. At length it was reserved for the first of the French Generals to give to the first of their captains a recompence worthy of his great mind.—Latour d'Auvergne would not wear the sword of honour before he had tried it upon the enemies of his country.—Glory was his passion, the camp his element, the sciences the amusement and charm of his leisure. He was the author of a work, entitled "*Gallic Origins*," in which the greatest erudition is united with the soundest criticism, and the most animated style.

C. VENTURE, who had passed 40 years in the east, and was so well acquainted with the oriental languages, customs, and manners, died of a dysentery, during the siege of Acre. He had leave of the general to go to Nazareth, for the re-establishment of his health, but it is supposed, that he was not judiciously treated; for becoming weaker and weaker he would return to Cairo, though he was unable to be carried in any other manner than on a litter borne by men. He died however, on the road.

PREVILLE, the excellent comedian, died the 16th December last, at Beauvais, after having for some time lost his sight, and what was still more afflicting, his reason. His real name was DUBUT, but he made his theatrical *Debut* under that of Preville, the 20th September 1753, at the *Theatre Francois*, in the character of *Crispus*, in the *Légataire Universel*, as successor to Poisson, who had died about a week before. His next part was in the *Mercure Gallant*, which gained him so much applause, that Louis XV. gave him the Order of Reception, saying to the Duke de Richelieu "Hitherto I have received many comedians for you, messieurs gentlemen of the bed-chamber, but I receive this for myself." His last performance was in 1792, when he acted the parts of *Mechaud* in the *Partie de Chasse*; and *Tureuret*, in the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, for the benefit of several indigent players. The tenderness of his daughter, which was imitated by her husband, his son-in-law, would not allow him to be taken from them in his unhappy condition, they therefore mutually afforded him all the succour he stood so much in need of.

HORACE SAY, who is known both as a literary and military man, and who accompanied the French expedition to Egypt, died at *Quasaria*, after the siege of Acre. He was bred up in the school at Metz, as an engineer, and behaving to the satisfaction of Bonaparte, in the attack of Alexandria, was by that general made chief of a battalion of engineers on the spot. In the attempt on Acre his right arm was shattered so much as to require amputation; three days after which operation he died. He was chosen a member of the Institute formed in Egypt, for which office his *Système complet de Météorologie* was thought to have well qualified him.

On the 27th of October last, the learned

ARTEAGA, a Spanish *Ex-jesuite* and author of numerous works in ancient and modern languages, died at Paris. He was in correspondence with the most distinguished men of literature in the arts and sciences; his own knowledge being as profound as various. The world owes to him, *A Treatise on Ideal Beauty*, written in his native tongue. He wrote also on music, and on the *Rhythmus* of the ancients.

The republic of letters, has lost ANDRE BARTHELEMY, keeper of the cabinet of antiques, medals and engraved stones. His very name calls to mind all that is due to esteemed talents and virtue. Andrew Barthelémy was for thirty years the fellow labourer of his uncle, the celebrated author of *Voyage d'Anacharsis*, who himself mentions the obligations he lay under in this respect to his nephew, in a passage of the *Memoirs* of his own Life, printed at the head of the last edition of the voyage. Besides the use he was of to his uncle, in composing the above immortal work, he assisted him in every function which was attended with fatigue; and testified the most affectionate concern for the venerable man till the moment his eyes were closed. By his understanding and taste, he contributed greatly to the enriching the valuable cabinet of the republic, but chagrins which do him honour, injured his health, and for two years he was observed gradually to decay; when on the 29th of October, last at one o'clock in the day, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, while in the cabinet performing the duties of it. Nothing which art could do was able to restore him to his friends, he expired almost immediately; a great many persons, distinguished for their writings or functions, attended his funeral.

At Berlin, the dowager landgravine of Hesse Cassell, a Princess of Prussia, of the House of Brandenburg-Schwedt, and sister to her Royal Highness the Princess Ferdinanda.

At Hamburgh, the Duc d'Aguillon, a patriotic French emigrant nobleman, in the 38th year of his age. He fell a victim to the gout, just at the moment when he and his friends had had the unjust proscription enforced against them, removed by the mild administration of Bonaparte.

Of want, at Nice, the artist Corbion, master of the celebrated Viotti.

Lately in the West Indies, admiral Vandeput; he was an officer of distinguished merit, and had the chief command on the Halifax station.

In Moravia, a man at the very great age of 125 years.

At Warsaw, Prince Poniatowsky, a brother of the late king of Poland.

Henry Phillips, Esq. merchant of Philadelphia, second son of John Phillips, esq. of Bank, in Lancashire.

At Paris in the 82d year of his age, Hugues Adrian Joly. He was born in that capital,

the 10th of April, 1718: his parents, though honest, being in straitened circumstances, he was obliged to the Marchioness de Prie for assisting in his education. It was under the auspices of that lady, and especially of Charles Nicolas Coypel, first painter to the king, that his studies were directed so beneficially to himself, and so honourably to his country. Very early in life, he experienced the favours of the Duke of Orleans, who died at Sainte Genevieve, as also of the Abbe de Rothelin, of the Cardinal Polignac, of the Count of Caylus, of Baron de Heineken, of Pierre Mariette, and of many other persons of celebrity. He was secretary to the academies of sculpture, painting and architecture, during more than thirty years. The labours of the cabinet of prints and engraved stones in the king's library, of which he was keeper more than half a century, absorbed his time, his faculties, and almost his affections. He was of a most obliging disposition, as many artists at this time in high reputation bear witness, and who have the same reason to respect his judgment and discernment, since those qualities enabled him to discover talents in the bud, while his benevolence employed itself in fostering them, and inviting the favours and patronage of those gentlemen, who sacrificed a part of their fortunes to their protection. Numerous were his solicitations to persons of the above description, and even to government itself in favour of those he hardly knew. It was sufficient to be poor and possess talents with the desire to exercise them, to find an ardent friend in Joly, and to call into activity the interest which his place, and especially his manner of filling it, gave him with the ministers and great persons: but that which he did so willingly for others, he would neither have done for himself nor for any of his family. At first he was designed for the ecclesiastical profession; and was presented with the canonicate of Saint Louis du Louvre; but he quitted a pursuit which he had not taken up by choice. He had an only son by his first marriage. This son had been an assistant to his father till the year 1792, when under the sudden new order of things, they both lost their places. A more just appreciation of merit replaced both father and son, but the weight of years with a diminution of both moral and physical force, confined the former some time to his bed, where he expired in an almost imperceptible degree, leaving his son to perform the whole functions of the office. His end was marked by a very singular circumstance. He was connected by the strongest ties of friendship for thirty years with C. Costel, member of the college of Pharmacy. They both died within the space of eight hours. The two billets announcing the events crossed each other in their way; the two funeral processions met one another; they were buried beside each other, without any previous arrangement, and the children and followers of the corpses

blended their tears and regrets as it were into the same urn.

At Strasburgh, Frederic Louis Ehrmann, at the age of 58. For many years he gave a continued and interesting course of natural philosophy. At the period when central schools were established, he was named professor of physics and chemistry to the department of the Lower Rhine. He was a member of the society (*libre*) of arts, sciences, and belles lettres, of Strasburgh, as well as of several other learned bodies. It has been proposed to the central administration of the department to purchase his cabinet of natural curiosities to prevent it from being carried out of the country like that of the late C. Schurz which went to Cologne. C. Ehrmann was the inventor of the inflammable air lamps, which he described in a treatise published in his native city, in the year 1780, with a copper-plate engraving: the same work he published in the German language, with some new observations and a supplement. Among his other productions, is one *sur les Mongolfieres*, or aerostatique balloons, with the manner of making them. He printed also a translation in German of *Memoirs de Lavoisier, sur l'action du feu augmentée par le gaz, oxygene*, with additions. In the last year of his life, he published in French *Elemens de Physique*, very useful, not only by their method and the whole contents of the work, but more particularly as he has pointed out those authors which scholars ought to consult; and with this view he has given his readers, at the same time, that bibliographical knowledge which is so necessary in each science, for those who would make a progress in it, but which is nevertheless so much neglected.

Marc-René De Montalembert, senior French general and senior member of the academy of sciences, lately died at the age of 86 years, being born July 6, 1714 at Angouleme. His family had been a long time rendered illustrious in arms by André De Montalembert, Count d'Essé, lieutenant general to the king, commander of his armies in Scotland, governor of Terouane near St. Omers, and who died on the breach, the 12th of June 1553. This town was destroyed from one end to the other, but Brantome has rendered the name of this general celebrated. In 1732 the young Montalembert entered into the army; he was at the sieges of Kehl and Philipsburg in 1736. He was afterwards captain of the guards to the Prince of Conti. He had studied the mathematics and natural philosophy: he read a memoir to the academy of Sciences, upon the evaporation of the water in the salt works at Turckheim, in the palatinate, which he had examined, and was received in that learned body as a free associate, in 1747. There are in the volumes in the academy some memoirs from him upon the rotation of bullets, upon the substitution of stoves for fire-places, and upon a pool, in which were found pike purblind, and others

others wholly without fight. From the years 1750 to 1755 he established the forges at Angoumois and Perigord, and there founded cannon for the navy. In 1777 three volumes were printed of the correspondence which he held with the generals and ministers, whilst he was employed by his country in the Swedish and Russian armies, during the campaigns of 1757 and 1761, and afterwards in Brittany and the isle of Oleron, when fortifying it. He fortified also Stralsund, in Pomerania, against the Prussian troops, and gave an account to his court of the military operations in which it was concerned; and this in a manner which renders it an interesting part of the History of the Seven-years War. In 1776 he printed the first volume of an immense work upon Perpendicular Fortification, and the Art of Defence; he therein demonstrates the inconveniences of the old system, and substitutes that of casemates, which admit of such a kind of firing, that a place fortified after his manner appears to be impregnable. His system has been attached, but we see numerous letters in this publication, from military men of the first merit, who greatly applaud his labours; and Carnot himself, the present minister at war, directed the plan of a fortification to be laid down only two years ago, wherein some of the ideas of Montalembert are adopted. He has left, as a patriotic gift to the republic, all the plans and models which his cabinets contain, the work of more than thirty years, which will doubtless be found of use in its defence, and beneficial in the æconomy of its finances. His treatise was extended to ten volumes in quarto, and contained a great number of plates. It comprises every part of the military art, and contains the history of the most famous sieges, interspersed with new ideas of the wars in which he was after an actor or spectator; plans of cities and harbours, their defects and their susceptibility of amelioration, with animadversions on generals, engineers and administrators. This work, of which the last volume was published in 1792, will doubtless carry his name to posterity as an author as well as a general. He married, in 1770, Marie de Comarieu, who was an actress, and the owner of a theatre, for whom the General sometimes composed a dramatic piece, at the representation of which the princes would make a point to be present. In 1784 and 1786 he printed three operatical pieces, set to music by Cambini and Tomeoni, they were, *la Statue, la Bergère qualité, & la Bohémienne*. Madame de Montalembert stayed a little too long in England for their happiness, and they were divorced in the second year of the revolution. He afterwards married Rosalie Louise Cadet, to whom he was under great obligation during the Robesperrian terror, by whom he had a daughter born in July 1796. In his Memoir published, in 1790, it may

be seen that he had been arbitrarily dispossessed of his iron forges, and that having a claim for six millions of livres due to him, he was reduced to a pension, but ill paid, and was at last obliged to sell his estate at Maumer, in Augoumois, for which he was paid in assignats, and which were insufficient to take him out of that distress which accompanied him throughout his life. He was sometimes almost disposed to put an end to his existence, but fortunately he resumed his former studies, and engaged a person to assist him in completing some new models. He has left a few reflections behind him on the invasion of England, a design which was taken up two years ago, and this project he concludes with the following line:—

L'on ne vainora jamais les Anglois que dans Londres.

His great age had not subdued his activity, only a few months ago he read to the Institute, a new memoir upon the mountings (*affect*) of ship-guns, he was received with veneration by the society, and attended to with religious silence: a man of eighty-six years of age had never been heard to read with so strong a voice. His Memoir was thought of so much importance, that the Institute wrote to the minister of marine, who sent orders to Breit for the adoption of the suggested change. He was upon the list for a place in the Institute and was even proposed as the first member for the section of mechanics, but learning that Bonaparte was spoken of for the Institute, he wrote a letter, wherein he expressed his desire to see the young conqueror of Italy honored with this new crown. His strength of mind he possessed to the last, for not above a month before his death he wrote reflections upon the siege of St. John d' Acre, which contained further proofs of the solidity of his defensive system, but in the last winter, which produced so many disorders, he fell ill of a catarrh, and that degenerated into a dropsy, and carried him off the 7th Germinal.

On the 17th of May, died at Gottingen, the celebrated Mr. Girtanner, author of many publications in chemistry, medicine, natural history, and politics. He was a native of Switzerland, and had been resident at Gottingen many years. His last work was a Representation of Darwin's System of Medicine. Those who personally knew him during his stay in this kingdom, will particularly regret his loss.

Simon Julien, member of the ancient academy of painting, died the 5th Ventose last, at the age of sixty-four years. He was born at Toulon, was first a pupil of Dandré Bardon, at Marseilles, and afterwards of Carlo Vanloo at Paris, when, having gained the prize of the academy, he was sent to the French school at Rome under Natoire. The viewing the ancient and modern chef-d'œuvres of that city, determined him to abandon the manner which they taught at Paris, and to give

give himself up to that of the great masters of Italy. This bold change was a trait of genius that astonished his comrades, and obtained him the name of *Julien the Apostate*, to distinguish him from the other three Juliens of the same school. He advanced rapidly in the department of historical painting, his successes in which occasioned him to prolong his stay at Rome, where he passed ten years. Returning to Paris, he soon distinguished himself there by several valuable works. He painted for the hotel of the princess Kinski a St. Dominique; and several decorations for ceilings; mentioned in the *Recueil des Curiosities de Paris*, and which attracted the attention of connoisseurs and strangers. Among the works which he exposed to the academy, when nominated a member, was the triumph of Aurelian, executed for the Duc de la Rochefoucault. In the saloon of St. Louis, in 1788, he exhibited his picture, representing

Study spreading her flowers over Time, a work of admirable composition, and for colouring might be compared with the best paintings of Lafosse. This picture was sent into England, where the print of it remains at this time. A little before the revolution Julien finished a picture the subject of which was Aurora quitting the arms of Titan, rising up in his Car, and scattering the dew and flowers on the earth. This was intended for the academy on his admission, but as that society was destroyed, Julien kept the picture, and it is now in the hands of his successors. The last important work that Julien executed, was an altar-piece for the chapel of the archbishop of Paris at Conflans, representing St. Anthony in a trance. He has left a great many valuable drawings behind him, which will further contribute to transmit his talents and his memory to posterity.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AT length, after five years examination and discussion, an Act of Parliament has been passed for the establishment of the *London Dock Company*, for the formation of Wet Docks and other works at Wapping, which are to be executed according to the plan originally proposed, except that the canal from Blackwall has been relinquished, as having become unnecessary in consequence of the canal now forming through the Isle of Dogs. To the individuals, who have promoted the views of the London Dock Company, the public are much indebted, as to the facts which they have brought forward, and the attention that has been thereby excited towards a subject of so much importance to the mercantile interest, may be chiefly ascribed all the improvements that are at present begun or projected. The London docks are intended to be chiefly appropriated to the reception of vessels in the rice, tobacco, wine, and brandy trades; and for more effectually accomplishing their undertakings, the Company have lately augmented their capital stock to £.1,000,000.

Nothing can more strongly shew the necessity that existed of extending and improving the accommodations of the Port of London than the following statement of the increase of the ships and vessels employed in the trade of the river Thames in the course of the 18th century.

	Increase of Vessels.		Increase of Tonnage.	
Vessels in the coasting trade	-	-	4613	-
British vessels in foreign trade	-	-	587	-
Foreign vessels in ditto	-	-	1347	-
Total increase in a century		-	6547	-
		-	-	1,327,763

This extensive navigation employs the vast number of 13,144 ships and vessels in the foreign, colonial, and coasting trade (including their repeated voyages), besides 2288 lighters, barges, and punts, employed in the trade of the river Lea, and the upper and lower Thames. If to these are added the stationary craft, consisting of 3336 barges, lighters and punts, used in the lading and discharging of vessels, together with 83 boats, sloops, cutters, and hoys, 3000 watermen's wherries, 155 bumboats, and 194 peterboats; the aggregate number (exclusive of ships of war, transports, and navy, victualling, and ordnance hoys) will be found to amount to 22,500 trading ships and vessels of various sizes and dimensions, either frequenting the river in the course of the year, or remaining stationary within the limits of the port. The total value of the exports and imports is upwards of £.67,000,000; and so greatly is this property exposed to depredation, that the amount of the plunder thereon is estimated at more than £.500,000 per annum. To check as far as possible this enormous pillage, which, though brought into a regular system, and, in some degree, sanctioned by custom, is so injurious to the merchants, to the public revenue, and to the morals of the labouring classes, a variety of regulations have been proposed in a treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, by Mr. Colquhoun; the chief measures now proposed are an extension of the Marine Police Institution, complete protection by the aid of civil guards disciplined as a regular body, and to give extension to the legal powers and penalties of the bumboat act.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the increasing commerce of different out-ports, of

of which *Berwick-upon-Tweed* affords an additional instance. About fifty years since, two well-vessels of fifty tons each were found sufficient to carry on the whole of the coasting-trade between this place and the port of London; this, however, was only the case in the winter months, as there were always a good many more well-vessels employed in the summer for the purpose of supplying the London market. These vessels were in general about forty tons burden each, and for the most part, belonged to Harwich and Gravesend; and, as they came here solely on account of the salmon-trade, they always went away again at the close of the fishing season, and two of the largest remained all the winter, for the purpose before mentioned. Thus it appears, that at the above period, there were no vessels belonging to Berwick for carrying salmon to London; at present there are twenty-one smacks employed by two shipping companies of this place in that trade, and in carrying other goods to and from London and Leith: the smacks are from 60 to 140 tons, and some of them are constructed with wells for carrying trouts alive. The Leith trade was first entered into by the Union Company, in June, 1796, and the Old Company followed the example in February, 1797. The value of the salmon fishery here will appear from the following tolerable exact statement. The yearly rental of the fisheries in the Tweed, for the course of a few miles, amounts to between £.7 and 8000, in which, between 75 and 80 boats, with about 300 men, are constantly employed during the fishing, between the 10th of January and 10th of October. There has been known to have been 40,000 kits or upwards sent from this town in the course of the season, besides a vast quantity of salmon-trouts sent alive to London; the number of kits has not been so great for a few years past, owing to the method of sending great quantities of salmon fresh to London, during all the summer season, packed in ice, collected in winter, and preserved through the whole summer for that purpose.

The *Greenland fishery* this season has been pretty successful; the following is the last report respecting the London ships there: *Britannia* 10 fish, *Brisset* 3, *Ipswich* 13, *Edward* 7, *Lively* 9, *Inverness*, *Dingwall*, and *Nancy* 17 each, *Sims* 9, *Adventure* 4, *Success* 10, and 110 tons of oil, *Dundee* 4, and *Prince of Wales* 5.

The sum of £.41,400 has been granted by Parliament, as compensation to the owners of the ships and their cargoes from *Mogador*, which it was lately thought necessary to destroy from apprehension of the plague; and likewise £.1048 18s. 6d. to make good the "fees" paid on the receipt of the above sum.

An act has been passed for suspending until the 20th of August, the duties on foreign *bees* imported, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The quantity of *table beer* brewed by the first twelve houses in London, for the last two years, ending the 5th of July in each year, has been as follows:

1799.	Barrels.	1800.	Barrels.
Kirkman and Co.	28,266	Kirkman and Co.	27,332
Sandford and Co.	18,726	Gideon Combrune	21,602
Gideon Combrune	18,667	Sandford and Co.	18,190
Charrington and Co.	14,363	Charrington and Co.	15,868
Edmonds and Co.	13,904	Edmonds and Co.	14,887
Cape and Son	12,327	Cape and Son	12,820
Richard Satchell	10,253	John Levesque	9,969
Park and Co.	10,129	Park and Co.	9,333
John Levesque	9,317	Richard Satchell	9,019
Edward Bond	9,245	Cowell and Co.	7,265
Cowell and Co.	7,547	Hanbury and Co.	6,854
James Holbrook	6,486	Stretton and Co.	6,789

In our last we stated the quantity of grain that has been imported into England during the present year, which will probably exceed considerably any former years' importation; the following are the quantities of *foreign wheat* imported into the port of London during the last twelve years:

Years.	Quarters.	Years.	Quarters.
1788	4	1794	19,654
1789	5,908	1795	198,911
1790	67,037	1796	477,877
1791	49,504	1797	195,462
1792	7,065	1798	152,447
1793	170,971	1799	238,202

Raw sugars continue to advance, and are at present at the following prices: *St. Kitts* 62s. to 84s.; *Montserrat*, 61s. to 82s.; *St. Vincents and Nevis*, 60s. to 81s.; *Jamaica*, 59s. to 80s.; *Tortola*, 58s. to 80s.; *Granada, Dominica, and Antigua*, 59s. to 80s.; *Barbadoes*, 60s. to 80s.; *Tobago, Martinico, Demerary, and Trinidad*, 58s. to 80s.; *Granada clayed*, 75s. to 108s.; *Barbadoes clayed*, 78s. to 112s.; and *Martinico clayed*, 73s. to 108s.; lumps are from 105s. to 120s.; single loaves, 114s. to 124s.; and powder loaves, 116s. to 132s.

Cotton

Cotton wool, which had advanced considerably, has fallen a little since the late arrivals, but is still higher than our last report; Surinam is from 3s. to 3s. 2d.; Pernambucco, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d.; Demerary, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; St. Domingo, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; Granada and Cariaco, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; Barbadoes, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d.; Bahama, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10.; South Carolina and Georgia, 1s. 10d. to 3s.

The East India Company have declared 1182 bales of Bengal *raw silk*, and 70 bales of organzine, for sale on the 27th of August; and 6,000,000lbs. of *tea* for sale on the 4th of September.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the hot and drouthy weather has prevailed for so great a length of time, it has not been so injurious as might have been expected to the grain crops; they have in most instances continued to feed and ripen well, and in many of the more southern districts, are now ready for the sickle. The crops are said, in general, to be unusually full and good; a Norfolk farmer indeed assures us, "that he never saw them look better, more healthy, nor more abundant." In some instances however, the wheats are rather thin upon the ground, though mostly well headed. Barley and early oats, on the better sorts of land, are generally good and full crops, but on the inferior lands, in different instances, rather thin and irregular. Upon the average of all sorts of soil, there can however at present be but little doubt that there is a very full crop of grain, though in most places rain is now necessary to render it full in the ear. Old wheat, as well as other sorts, are much lower. At Mark-lane, the prices are for wheat 66s. to 108s. Barley 38s. to 64s. Malt no sale. Oats 16s. to 30s. Peas and Beans much reduced in price. In some of the country markets, grain is still more on the decline. On the 11th and 18th, wheat fell at Devizes 35s. per quarter; on which latter day, 71 waggons, laden with corn, entered that town, at one of the turnpikes only. In the same weeks, wheat fell 48s. at Newbury, and 56s. per quarter at Warminster. At Barnstable, Southmoulton, and also at several markets in the North and East it has fallen 5s. per Bushel.

The following is a full account of the corn imported into England, from the 28th of December last, to the 17th of June, inclusive:

Wheat	419,804 Qrs.	Oats	108,966 Qrs.
Wheat flour	55,448 Cwt.	Oatmeal	1,657 Cwt.
Rye	55,410 Qrs.	Pease	5,190 Qrs.
Rye meal	2,157 Cwt.	Beans	5,444 Qrs.
Barley	10,878 Qrs.		

The turnips now generally begin to appear, and, in most instances, promise fair.

• Potatoes, and most of the other knobby rooted plants, begin to look unhealthy, on account of the want of rain, and will probably not be so productive as there was reason some time ago to suppose. This will however depend in a great measure upon the fall of rain; if it should happen soon, there may still be plentiful crops of these vegetables. They promise such abundant crops in the west of Scotland, that extensive contracts have been entered into, to sell them at 6d. per Scotch peck.

Hops, we are fearful, must in most cases be said to be a defective crop. Kentish hops, in bags, yield from 12l. to 14l. and in pockets from 12l. 12s. to 15l. 15s.

The hay season has been uncommonly favourable, and is now nearly finished in most parts of the kingdom. The crops, as we predicted, have mostly proved good, and in some districts we find that the quantity of mowing ground has been considerably increased, so that a much larger stock of hay must have been collected than in former years.

Straw still continues an article of considerable expence. Its present price is from 1l. 14s. to 2l. 8s. average 2l. 1s.

Fat stock, though declining, still continue to fetch a great price, probably through the pastures being much injured by the want of rain. Lean cattle and sheep are also on the decline; but at Boroughbridge fair, both fat and lean cattle sold high. In Smithfield market the prices are for beef, 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 8lb. Mutton 4s. to 5s. Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. and Lamb 4s. to 6s.

At Leicester fair, there was a considerable shew of sheep and neat cattle, which were heavy sale at reduced prices. Beef and mutton experienced a considerable reduction, and many were driven away unsold. Horses of the better kinds are also high.

The Monmouth wool fair has for some years past been a mart of considerable importance, as well to the agricultural as the manufacturing interests of the surrounding districts. The advantages which it was expected the Irish would derive from the new commercial arrangements between the two kingdoms, had led to a belief that wool would experience a very material advance in price, but the idea was ill-founded, for although the growers, from the circumstance, had encouraged the expectation of receiving 42s. per stone, they could not at last obtain more than 29s. for prime wool; some of the same sort went as low as 24s. and 25s. and the inferior kinds felt a still greater depression. And at the late Harrow wool fair, the prices offered not being equal to the demand of the growers, no business whatever was done, and the mart was deferred to the 22d instant. At Hereford Midsummer Fair, the prices were not fixed for two days, and then the sale became brisk; fine 24s. to 28s. per stone, none higher; inferior 16s. to 20s. average about 7s. per stone under last years prices.

The apple crops, in most of the fruit districts, are very deficient.